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Tuesday, June 27, 1967
Asadha 6, 1889 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Session)

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CONTENTS

[Fourth Series, Vol. V—Second Session, 1967]

No. 26—*Tuesday, June* 27, 1967/*Asadha* 6, 1889 (*Saka*)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 751, 761, 752 to 754	7691—7723
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 755 to 760, 762 to 766 and 768 to 780	7723—41
Unstarred Questions Nos. 3660 to 3665, 3667 to 3675 and 3677 to 3775	7741—7823
Re. Calling Attention Notice (*Query*)	7823—24
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported Assult on an M.P.	7825—47
Ruling on Question of Privilege	7847—49
Paper Laid on the Table	7849
Re. Question of Privilege	7849
Message from Rajya Sabha	7849
Leave of Absence from Sittings of House	7850—51
Statement on strike by Air India Pilots	7851—53
Dr. Karan Singh	7852
Election to Committee—	
Animal Welfare Board	7853—54
Demands for Grants, 1967-68—	
Ministry of Defence	7854—7939
Shri D. C. Sharma	7854—59
Shri Indrajit Gupta	7859—70
Shri M. R. Krishna	7870—77
Shri G. Viswanathan	7877—83
Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee	7883—92
Shri Umanath	7892—7903
Shri Gajraj Singh Rao	7903—10
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria	7912—19
Shri B. R. Bhagat	7919—30
Shri Frank Anthony	7930—39
Half-an-hour Discussion *Re.* Strikes and Labour Agitations	7939—60
Shri A. K. Gopalan	7939—46
Shri George Fernandes	7946—48
Shri D. N. Patodia	7948—49
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta	7949—51
Shri Randhir Singh	7951
Shri B. K. Nayanar	7952
Shri Indrajit Gupta	7953—54
Shri Hathi	7954—60

*The sign + marked above the name of the Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, June 27, 1967/Asadha 6, 1889 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Artificial Rain in Bihar

+

*751. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has directed the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi to work out the feasibility of introducing artificial rain on a large scale in Bihar; and

(b) if so, how far the scheme has progressed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Artificial Rain

*761. **Shri Rane:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Parthasarathy:
Shri Atam Das:
Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of U.S.A. have offered technical and monetary help for Artificial Rain Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have considered it and discussed with the scientists and agricultural experts in the country; and

(d) how much area (cropped area) the project, if accepted and implemented, will cover annually and what will be the estimated annual expenditure on the project?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) U.S. Aid have offered equipment and experts. No monetary help has been offered.

(b) As the negotiations are in progress, details are yet to be worked out.

(c) Yes Sir. The Advisory Committee on Rain and Cloud Physics of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, which is the body responsible for scientific experimentation in this field has been examining this project. Agricultural experts have also been consulted.

(d) These details are yet to be worked out.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इन सवालों का जवाब एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के बजाये साइंटिफिक रिसर्च की मिनिस्ट्री को देना चाहिये । एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री वाले क्या जानते हैं ? वे तो लेमैन हैं ।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब यह परीक्षण कहीं भी कामयाब नहीं हो सका है—अमरीका जैसे देश में कामयाब नहीं हो

सका है, जो मोस्ट एडवांस्ड कंट्रीज में गिना जाता है—, तो फिर बिहार जैसे सूखे स्थान पर इस एक्सपेरिमेंट से क्या लाभ होगा। अगर इस काम पर लाखों रुपये खर्च करने के बजाये बिहार में नहरें और नालियां पक्की बनवाई जायें, तो वे रुपये भी बच सकते हैं और बिहार की तरक्की भी हो सकती है।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am not prepared to accept the position that no progress has been made. In the countries where the experimentation has been carried on in artificial rain making, as USA and Australia, considerable progress has been made. Our scientists also feel that this is a field where we should really try hard so that if it succeeds it may be possible to meet the situation created by failure of rain.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : यह बात क्लीयर नहीं हुई है कि जब इस काम के लिये नैशनल फिजीकल लैबारेटरी से काम नहीं लिया जा रहा है तो फिर कौन सी आर्गनाईजेशन यह काम कर रही है और इस स्कीम पर कितना खर्च होगा।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The Rain and Cloud Physics Centre is the organisation. It was so far working under the CSIR. Since 1st April 1967, the work has been transferred to the India Meteorological Department. Of course, the Centre works under the guidance of the advisory committee on rain and cloud physics appointed by the CSIR. As far as other details are concerned, since it comes under aviation, I am not able to give details about the budget provision etc.

श्री स० चं० सामन्त : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कृत्रिम वर्षा के सम्बन्ध में काम केवल राष्ट्रीय भौतिक प्रयोगशाला, नई दिल्ली में ही क्यों किया जा रहा है और अन्य राज्यों में यह काम क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है।

श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे : मैं माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न समझ नहीं पाया हूं। अगर वह इसको दोहरा दें, तो अच्छा होगा।

Shri S. C. Samanta: I wanted to ask whether experiments were going on only in the National Physical Laboratory, Delhi and it was not done in other States also because of the climatic conditions existing there.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The experiments were not carried on in a particular laboratory; they are to be carried on in the field. I have no data as to where these experiments are carried on. My information is that these expriments have been going on for the last decade and the results on the basis of rainfall obtained there measured through rain gauges have shown an increase in precipitation as a result of these experiments.

Shri Rane: In which other countries have these experiments at artificial rain making succeeded?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As I have already pointed, mainly the USA and Australia are the other countries where these experiments have been carried on and considerable progress made.

Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi: Has the National Physical Laboratory carried out any experiment in artificial rain making, and if so, may I know whether its findings disclose that this experiment can be carried out successfully in our climate? Or, is there a probability that it can be an experiment perilous?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As I have explained in reply to the second part of the second question, we are having negotiations with USA Aid officials, but the scientists in India and USA hold different views on the programme. It is still in the process of discussion. If some agreement is arrived at, some specific programme might be worked out.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि अमरीका में कृत्रिम वर्षा के सिलसिले में जो प्रयोग हो रहे हैं, उनमें काफी सफलता मिली है। मैं यह जानना

चाहता हूं कि क्या भारत में भी किसी खास क्षेत्र में ऐसा प्रयोग किया गया है या नहीं; अगर किया गया है, तो किन किन क्षेत्रों में किया गया है और उस पर क्या खर्चा हुआ है।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As I have said, this experiment has been carried out and also recently in Bihar and some parts of U.P., but the favourable season for carrying out this experiment is the rainy season, but last year we carried out in severe drought conditions in Bihar because Bihar was in very much difficulty in regard to drinking water.

Shri Ranga: During the rainy season?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Sometimes the clouds are there. So, it adds to precipitation. Suppose it is 25" rain, it becomes 30 or 35", It helps to save the crops. But this year, the experiment was carried out in February-March, and it was not a favourable season. So far, we have not got all the details of the assessment of the experiment carried out.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterjee: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture state as to the nature of success achieved by the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi, towards creating artificial rain sufficiently in profuse quantities so as to be used for irrigation purposes in drought-affected areas? Will the Minister seriously take up the question of creating artificial rain as a commercial proposition to enable a scheme of this nature to form the basis of a national plan to improve agriculture?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: It would be our endeavour in this direction, but it would be too early at this stage to say whether it would be possible on a commercial scale.

श्री विश्व चन्द्र वर्मा : क्या मंत्री महोदय को इस बात का पता है कि आस्ट्रेलिया में आर्टिफिशल रेन, कृत्रिम वर्षा, कराने में काफी कामयाबी हुई है और पिछले साल विक्टोरिया राज्य में दस हजार स्क्वेयर माइल्ड में बादल बोये गये थे, जिससे एक इंच ज्यादा वर्षा हुई—जिस क्षेत्र में बादल नहीं बोये गये थे, उस के मुकाबले में 24 परसेंट ज्यादा वर्षा हुई; यदि हां, तो क्या नई दिल्ली की नैशनल फिजिकल लैबोरेटरी ने आस्ट्रेलिया के वैज्ञानिकों से उनके अनुभव से लाभ उठाने के लिये इस बारे में सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है या नहीं ? अगर किया है, तो वह इस देश में कृत्रिम वर्षा कराने की दिशा में कहां तक आगे बढ़ी है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I think the hon. member's information about Australia is broadly right, but we are trying to take advantage of the various experiments carried on in the world in various countries, and perhaps in order to draw our plans in future in this field the experience of other countries would be available to us.

Shri Tulsidas Jadhav: What is the difference between the expenditure made by this experiment and by normal irrigation?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I am not able to say.

Shri Hem Barua: After the second world war considerable experiments in making artificial rain are made in USA and Australia by seeding the clouds, by spraying dry ice in the cloud and all that. Because of this famine in Bihar caused by drought conditions, the brains of children, the number of which might be between four and six million, are permanently damaged due to malnutrition. In view of all these things may I know whether Government have tried to establish any contact with the scientists of Australia and the United States who have made experiments in this particular field so as to help our starving people against drought conditions in Bihar particularly?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: If we succeed in this experiment, it will be a great relief to us because it will help

us to save crops. We are having at the moment negotiations with the United States scientists as I mentioned earlier.

Shri Hem Barua: What about Australia?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We shall take advantage of all the scientists coming from any part of the world.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: We look to other countries but we neglect the fund of science that we have in our own country in the form of Vedas. Shri Rajagopalachari himself said once that through yagnas you can invoke gods and get rains. Even in Bhagvad Gita, it is said like that.

Mr. Speaker: We are not discussing Bhagvad Gita now.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I just wanted to know from the Minister whether there is any encouragement to that aspect of science also.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We are relying on our scientists also.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister cannot answer questions on Bhagvad Gita.

Shri Tenneti Viswanatham: Before spending money on these fancies are Government satisfied that full utilisation of the waters available in the rivers is being made and if so will they direct their attention towards that objective rather than these fancies?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I do not think this comes in the way of undertaking minor or major irrigation schemes.

Shri Sridhakar Supakar: May I know whether there is any research project whereby all the rains would be kept in an atmospheric reservoir and drawn upon as and when necessary?

Mr. Speaker: I think we better go to the next question; the seriousness is gone.

सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई

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*752. श्री क० ना० तिवारी :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री क० जि० अधुकर :
श्री कामेश्वर सिंह :
श्री बीचरन :
श्री निहाल सिंह :
श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :
श्री जि० ब० सिंह :
श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा :
श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के सूखा-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई की सुविधायें देने के लिये क्या-क्या तात्कालिक प्रबन्ध किये गये हैं तथा इस कार्य के लिये बिहार सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है; और

(ख) उनके परिणामस्वरूप कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होने की सम्भावना है ?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-795/67].

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : यह जो स्टेटमेंट टेबल पर रखा गया है इसमें पैरा 1 में दिया गया है :

"Besides foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 43 lakhs was released to the State for import of four medium percussion rigs, one heavy direct rotary rig, three medium direct rotary rigs and five medium duty reverse circulation rigs."

तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने रिग्स के लिये फारेन एक्सचेंज रिलीज किया

क्या था क्या वह सभी रिग्ज आ गये और इसकी कैपेसिटी पर डे वर्क करने की कितनी है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: In the initial stages the Bihar Government expected about 100 rigs and as a result of the efforts made both by the Bihar Government and the Centre about 125 rigs are in operation. Some spares etc. for them were imported from the United States and other countries. In addition to that there are hand operated rigs which the Bihar Government has managed to obtain.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी : क्या यह सही है कि इसमें जितने रिग्ज आये हैं वह सभी काम में नहीं लिये जा रहे हैं, बेकार पड़े हैं और यह जो फिगर दी गई है, सवाल सूखाग्रस्त एरिया के सम्बन्ध में है और फिगर में दिया गया है कि जितना टार्गेट था उससे ज्यादा उसका फुलफिलमेंट हुआ है । इसमें दिया गया है परिशियन ह्वील 1,000 रिवाइज्ड टार्गेट 1,000 और अचीवमेंट 3971। तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब वहां पानी ही नहीं है कुएं में और इसीलिये सूखाग्रस्त है तो यह पशियन ह्वील कहां से पानी लाते हैं और उनका टार्गेट कैसे पूरा हो गया ? यह फिगर क्या करेक्ट फिगर है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: These are the figures which are furnished to us by the State Governments, and by and large, I think these figures are correct. Sometimes, even the shallow wells are useful for irrigation for one or two seasons. During the rabi season, in some of these wells water was available. In any particular case, there might be a failure here and there, but by and large, this minor irrigation programme in Bihar has gone on very well, and really, we should be really proud of the fact that our people have responded so well in a difficult situation.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि उत्तर मुंगेर में सूखाग्रस्त होने के कारण अब तक कितने ट्यूबवेल बोर किये गये हैं और वहां पर कोई रिग मशीन ट्यूबवेल बोर करने के लिये भेजे जाने की उम्मीद है ? और पंजाब में जो पैटर्न है कैंविटी बोरिंग का, उत्तर बिहार में सब जगह कैंविटी बोरिंग के लिये कुछ जानकारी प्राप्त की है या नहीं ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I cannot give information about a particular district in Bihar. The State-wise figures are there. I have no particular figure for a particular district. I am sorry I am unable to say.

Mr. Speaker: He has no information. He is not able to give the detailed figures about a particular project.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में सिंचाई के बारे में मैं जानना चाहता हूं, आखिर यह डिटेल्स न दे सकें परन्तु कविटी बोरिंग के बारे में कम से कम बतला सकते हैं, पंजाब में यह प्रचलित है और वहां जो ट्यूबवेल की बोरिंग होती है वह बड़ा महंगा पड़ता है, कैंविटी बोरिंग उसके मुकाबिले बहुत सस्ता पड़ता है ।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: That is being carried on, and we find by and large most of the wells are successful; the bores are successful and we are having water.

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में कविटी बोरिंग के लिये कोई काम किया है या नहीं ? . . . (व्यवधान)

Mr. Speaker: I have called another hon. Member. He can have a discussion later on, if he wants.

श्री शिव पूजन शास्त्री : क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार के भभुआ सब-डिवीजन में जो कि अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्र घोषित हुआ है वहां पर सिंचाई का क्या प्रबन्ध अभी फिलहाल हुआ है और वहां पर चार वर्ष से कर्मनाशा बांध और मूसा खंड बांध से सिंचाई की कोशिशें

हो रही हैं, डा० राव साहब भी गये थे 63 में, अभी तक क्या हो रहा है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Many of the details are given in the statement which I have laid on the Table of the Sabha. But broadly, I may mention that during 1966-67, an area of 2.8 lakh acres, most of which would be in the drought-affected areas, has been benefited as a result of these schemes.

श्री बेनी शंकर शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि बिहार में अकाल की सम्भावना का आभास तो अक्तूबर मास ही में लग गया था और हम लोगों ने केन्द्र को लिखा भी था कि आने वाले समय में सिंचाई के लिये युद्ध स्तर पर काम करना चाहिये ? अतएव मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या कोई मिलिटरी का प्लैटून या कम्पनी या ब्रिगेड इस काम के लिये बिहार में भेजे गये हैं ? यदि भेजे गये हैं तो उन्होंने कहां कहां और क्या क्या काम किया है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Some rigs were obtained from the army and they are being operated there.

श्री जि० ब० सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में कितने ट्यूबवेल बने और कितने कच्चे कुएं खोदे गये ? उनमें कितना धन व्यय हुआ और कितनी जमीन उनसे इरीगेट हो सकी ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: All these figures have been mentioned in the statement which has been laid on the Table of the House. All the details are there. Hon. Member can get a copy of the statement.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : कुछ समय पहले समाचार पत्रों में यह समाचार छपा था कि कुछ रिग्ज अमरीका से आने वाले थे, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उनकी व्यवस्था हो सकी है अथवा नहीं ? यदि उनकी व्यवस्था हो सकी है तथा रिग्ज अमरीका से आये हैं तो क्या उनको बिहार भेजा गया है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Some spares were expected from USA and arrangements were made. Some were transported earlier and some later on. So far as the spares which were brought over later on are concerned, they were by way of addition and there was no difficulty in operating the rigs in Bihar on account of them.

Shri R. Barua: It appears from the papers that the UP Government is negotiating with the World Bank for help for irrigation in Etah District and adjoining areas. Is there any proposal for getting World Bank's help for the purpose of exploiting the sub-soil water in Bihar also?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I want notice.

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : कुछ साल पहले केन्द्रीय सरकार चाहती थी कि गण्डक और कोसी प्रोजेक्टस को राज्य सरकार केन्द्र के हवाले कर दे, लेकिन उस समय की बिहार सरकार ने इससे इन्कार कर दिया था । इससे 50 लाख एकड़ की सिंचाई होगी, इस अकाल के समय में भी मिट्टी का काम वहां पर चलना है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह सही है कि इस समय की बिहार सरकार ने इसे केन्द्र से लेने का आग्रह किया है तथा केन्द्र सरकार ने उसे लेने से इन्कार कर दिया है ? यदि यह सही है तो क्या इसकी वजह वहां की सरकार को दण्ड देना है, अथवा कोई दूसरी वजह है ?

मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि रिग्ज के बारे में लिखित रूप में जो उत्तर दिया गया है, उस से यह साफ़ नहीं होता है कि बिहार को कितने रिग्ज केन्द्र की ओर से दिये गये हैं । यह कहा गया है कि कुछ दिये गये हैं, कुछ की गिनती में एक भी आता है और एक से अधिक भी आते हैं । 400 से ऊपर रिगों की मांग की गई है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने दिये गये हैं तथा कितनी और देने की स्थिति में हैं ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have already said that the joint committee of the Central Government and Bihar Government expected about 100 rigs. Now actually 125 rigs are already there. So, the original targets have been more or less achieved.

श्री भोलेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनके लिखित बयान में है कि 380 की मांग की गई थी, लेकिन अब यह 125 की बात कह रहे हैं ।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Regarding the hon. member's question whether this particular project can be taken over by the Centre, this question should be addressed to the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बयान मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है, इसके दूसरे पन्ने पर ऐसा लिखा है :—

"As a result of the various measures taken to accelerate the tempo of minor irrigation during 1966-67, the achievement was considerably higher than the original targets, as could be seen from the following tables.

इस टेबिल में जिक्र किया गया है कि ओपन वेल्ज का ओरिजनल टारगेट 500 था, लेकिन 6,840 बने, यानी 13 गुना ज्यादा बोरिंग-इन-ओपन वेल्ज का टारगेट 1000 था, लेकिन 3754 पूरे किये गये, यानी साढ़े तीन गुना ज्यादा, इसी तरह परशियन व्हील्ज का टारगेट से चार गुना ज्यादा, डीजल पम्प का 6 गुना ज्यादा, यानी तकरीबन सब में टारगेट से ज्यादा एचीवमेन्ट हुआ है, लेकिन, अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसी बयान के अगले पैराग्राफ में लिखा गया है :—

"It is expected that as a result of works taken up under the minor irrigation sector during 1966-67, an area of 2.8 lakh acres, most of which would be in the drought affected region, would be benefited against the original target of 2 lakh acres."

अब, अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले टारगेट के अनुसार सरकार को 2 लाख एकड़ में पानी की व्यवस्था करनी थी, लेकिन 13 गुना ज्यादा कूएं खोदने के बाद, चार गुना ज्यादा पम्प लगाने के बाद, हर काम में तीन गुना, चार गुना ज्यादा एचीवमेन्ट करने के बाद सिर्फ .8 लाख एकड़ जमीन को ज्यादा पानी मिलेगा । मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इसका खुलासा दें कि इसमें कौनसा बयान झूठा है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I can rely only on the information furnished by the State Government and I am giving those figures which I have obtained from the State Government. What acreage can be irrigated by individual wells depends upon the area in which the wells are located. So it is not simply a mathematical calculation which can work in these cases.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: On page 2 of the statement it is said:

"A crash programme was undertaken during the rabi season for quick construction of field channels in the command of major projects. . . ."

May I know, due to this step, how many acres of land were irrigated in the last rabi crop and what was the benefit that accrued to the cultivators?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I have no information on this point.

Mr. Speaker: Next Question—Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है । यह सवाल एक अर्से से चल रहा है और इससे सम्बन्धित जो कार्बीना के मंत्री हैं, वे कभी इसका जवाब नहीं देते हैं । पहले जो दो सम्बन्धित मंत्री—श्री एस० के० पाटिल तथा श्री सुब्रह्मण्यम थे, उनका तो हमारे जार्ज फरनेन्डीज और हमारे द्रविड़ मुनेत्र कड़गम के लोगों ने सफाया कर दिया, तीसरे जो बचे हैं—श्री जगजीवन राम,

जो उस वक्त ट्रान्सपोर्ट मंत्री थे, जब यह मामला आया था, और इस वक्त खाद्य मंत्री हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह है कि इस सवाल का जवाब काबीना के गृह मंत्री नहीं देते हैं। पिछली बार श्री गोविन्द मेनन ने जवाब दिया था और आज शिन्दे साहब जवाब दे रहे हैं, जिनको इसके बारे में कोई व्यक्तिगत जानकारी नहीं है ....

Mr. Speaker: You want them to come; those who have been defeated in the elections?

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, अध्यक्ष महोदय। लेकिन पिछली बार जगजीवन राम जी ने स्वयं यह आश्वासन दिया था कि वे स्वयं इसको नये सिरे से जांच करेंगे, लेकिन अब जवाब देने का मौका आया है तो शिन्दे साहब जवाब दे रहे हैं। इनको इस सम्बन्धी बहुत सारी बातों की जानकारी नहीं है। एक अर्थ में यह मामला चल रहा है, हम गम्भीरता से सवाल उठाते हैं, लेकिन इस तरह का व्यवहार हमारे साथ सरकार की तरफ से चल रहा है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, regarding this question, I fully support my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye.

Mr. Speaker: He does not need your support.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I support his contention because in this particular case two Cabinet Ministers were involved.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. What is all this? It has nothing to do with that. They are defeated and gone.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं उनको नहीं कह रहा हूं। मैं जगजीवन राम जी के बारे में कह रहा हूं। जो हार गये हैं, वे कैसे आयेंगे।

Mr. Speaker: I have heard Shri Limaye. Shri Jagjiwan Ram is not here. Does he want an answer to his Question or not?

श्री मधु लिमये : उत्तर तो मैं चाहता हूं, लेकिन बाद में आप उनसे कहिये कि इस तरह से नहीं करना चाहिये।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Jagjiwan Ram is not here. If he were there we could have asked him to answer the question because he is the Minister of Food.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं शिन्दे साहब के संवैधानिक अधिकार या कानूनी अधिकार पर नहीं बोल रहा हूं, मैं तो यह कह रहा हूं कि यह उचित होता कि खुद वे इसका जवाब देते।

Mr. Speaker: Shall I ask him to answer the question or not?

श्री मधु लिमये : जवाब तो चाहिये।

श्री क० न० तिवारी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा पाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है। यह सबको मालूम है कि इस मामले में केस चल रहा है, कोर्ट में केस चलने के कारण यह मामला सब-जूडिस है, इसलिये इसको यहां पर नहीं लेना चाहिये।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसका उससे कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, यह प्रश्न तो केवल जानकारी प्राप्त करने के लिये है।

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. The Question may be answered.

Apeejay Shipping Co.

*753. **Shri Madhu Limaye:**
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:
Shri Ram Kishan Gupta:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 84 on the 28th March, 1967 regarding Apeejay Shipping Co. and state:

(a) whether Government have since examined the matter relating to

attempted cheating by the Apeejay Shipping Co. in respect of rice imports from Burma;

(b) the results of the inquiry;

(c) whether a black-listing order has since been issued against this Company; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have decided, after obtaining legal advice, to initiate criminal proceedings for attempting to cheat the Government, against the employee of the company who issued the instructions.

(c) and (d). In the light of the decision to prosecute the concerned employee of the company, Government is proceeding with the necessary formal steps for taking action against the company.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ब्लैक-लिस्टिंग से प्रोसीक्यूशन का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है। यह तो सरकार के अधिकार में आता है। मैंने अपने प्रश्न के (सी) भाग में यह पूछा था :—

"(c) whether a black-listing order has since been issued against this Company; and".

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Formal departmental action can include possibly blacklisting.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इनको मालूमात नहीं है। ब्लैक-लिस्टिंग सरकारी अधिकार के मातहत है, इसका मुकदमे से, प्रासीक्यूशन से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, इसलिये मैं कह रहा था . . .

Mr. Speaker: The question is whether a blacklisting order has since been issued. The Minister can say either "yes" or 'no'. If it is done, it is done; if it is not done, it is not done. He can clearly say that.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: For taking any other action we are advised by the Law Ministry that we have to take certain steps before we can do that.

Shri George Fernandes: What are they?

श्री मधु लिमये : कभी अध्यक्ष महोदय ऐसा हो सकता है कि कानून के अनुसार मुकद्दमा नहीं हो सकता है, लेकिन ब्लैक-लिस्टिंग तो कर ही सकते हैं।

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): The position is this. So far no blacklisting order has been issued against the company. As soon as we got the information from the Food Ministry that cheating has been done and that they are going to launch a prosecution, we wanted to take action against M/s. Surendra Overseas Limited. But, as the hon. Member is probably aware, the Ministry of Iron and Steel had issued instructions, I think last year, to blacklist this company in regard to its own transactions. Then, a stay order was obtained from the Calcutta High Court, and that order has not yet been vacated. Therefore, if we take any action immediately on our own we will be committing, so I am told. . . .

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta *rose*—

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: Just a minute. I am not a lawyer. Unlike my hon. friend, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, unfortunately, I am not a student of law. I have to proceed on the basis of the advice given by the law officers of the Government. We are advised that we have to issue a notice to the company to show cause why action should not be taken against them. Also, before this show-cause notice is given, we will have to inform the Calcutta High Court. Otherwise, the Transport Minister, if not the whole Government of India, may find themselves committing contempt of court. So, this is the position. I want to assure the hon. Member that we are

already taking action. We have informed the Food Ministry that all the necessary formal action will be taken. We want to do whatever ought to be done in this connection according to the law.

श्री मधु लिमये : प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर, सर। मैंने अभी तक एक भी सवाल नहीं पूछा। उन्होंने सदन को गलत जानकारी दी है व गुमराह किया है। पहले स्टील मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो ब्लैक लिस्ट में रखा वह किसी दूसरे मामले को लेकर था। यह बर्मा से जो चावल मंगाया गया और उसमें जो चोरी हुई उसको लेकर है। इसलिए, यह दो विषय अलग हैं। इसलिए कौन इस के कानून मंत्री इनको सलाह देने वाले हैं मुझे पता नहीं। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या एटार्नी जनरल से आपने पूछा है, सालिसिटर जनरल गुप्ते साहब से पूछा है, यदि पूछा है तो उनकी जो सलाह है वह सदन के सामने रखें। यह दो विषय बिल्कुल अलग हैं, दो कारण बिल्कुल अलग हैं इसलिए कलकत्ता हाईकोर्ट का सवाल नहीं है। अब मैं अपना प्रश्न पूछता हूं। पिछली बार जब मैंने इसके बारे में सवाल पूछा था कि माननीय सदस्य डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया के द्वारा कम्पनी ने जो परिपत्र जारी किया था चोरी करने के सम्बन्ध में जब वह सभा पटल पर रक्खा तो मैंने एक सवाल दिया था तीसरी लोक-सभा के अन्तिम सत्र में कि क्या यह पत्र सही है और उसके बारे में आपने कोई कार्यवाही की या नहीं तो मुझे यह जवाब मिला :

"I have seen the document. It was received in the Food Department in April 1962. It was duly examined and dealt with."

यह जवाब है। अब यह कहते हैं कि ब्लैक लिस्टिंग आर्डर आज तक उनके खिलाफ जारी नहीं किया गया है, और इतना सब हंगामा होने के बाद—पिछली बार जब आश्वासन मिला—तब अब जाकर कानूनी कार्यवाही की बात पहली बार इस सदन में आई है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बात को लेकर मुझ इस तरीके की तकलीफ झेलनी पड़ी है और मेरे ऊपर पाटिल साहब ने एक मुकद्दमा भी दायर किया है। अब सारी बातें खुल कर सामने आ रही हैं। क्या यह सदन मुझको कोई संरक्षण नहीं देने वाला है ? अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह दो साल से इस मामले को लेकर हम लोग लड़ रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह जब आपने उत्तर दिया : "It was duly examined and dealt with." उस वक्त पाटिल साहब खाद्य मंत्री थे। उस वक्त आपने यह जवाब दिया था : "It was duly examined and dealt with." तब आपने क्या कार्यवाही की थी ? न प्रासीक्यूशन किया न ब्लैकलिस्टिंग आर्डर जारी किया बिलकुल दूसरी एक चीज को लेकर 63 में ब्लैक लिस्टिंग हुआ तब ट्रांसपोर्ट मंत्रालय ने कहा कि इनके ऊपर, जहाजरानी कम्पनी के ऊपर ब्लैक लिस्टिंग नहीं किया जाय उस को लेकर पिछले मानसून सत्र में बड़ी बढ़िया कार्यवाही यहां पर हुई है। विशेषाधिकार का सवाल भी आया फिर पबलिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी ने अपनी विशेष रपट भी दी मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि It was duly examined से मतलब क्या है ?

Mr. Speaker: You have taken so long. During the question hour you cannot have a discussion. This matter you can raise in so many other forms but not during question time.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका बिलकुल समय नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन जब इस तरीके की बातों को छिपाने की कार्रवाई होती है, it was duly examined and dealt with ऐसा बेमतलब उत्तर आता है, तब आप बतलाइये कि कौनसा रास्ता हमारे पास है ? लगातार तीन साल से यह मामला चल रहा है और अगर हम लोग सवाल नहीं देते तो क्या यह सब

बाहर आ सकती थी ? हम तो जनता की सेवा कर रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: That is true.

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरे प्रश्न का जवाब आये । इसका मतलब क्या है : It was duly examined and dealt with.

इसका उत्तर मंत्री चाहिए ।

Mr. Speaker: Now at least you may sit down. You have taken 10 or 15 minutes. If you get a proper answer, well and good; if you do not get it, there are other methods of redress. You can ask for a debate or something else. If you put a question I can ask the Minister to reply and if the reply is not satisfactory, there are other methods of redress. Then there are bigger methods of redress. If everything else has failed, the Constitution has provided so many methods. The Chair cannot help you.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: After the copy of this letter was received in the Ministry, immediately messages were sent to various ports saying that officers should take precautions so that less deliveries do not take place. Even at that time we did not take it that this letter was not genuine. The hon. Member may not be satisfied with my answer but action was taken in the sense to see that this company should not be in a position to defraud Government. I think, at that time due precautions were taken so that the quantities which were expected to be delivered by the ships were delivered to various ports.

श्री मधु लिमये मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि अपीजें शिपिंग कम्पनी को लाइसेंस किस ने दिया ? उस वक्त ट्रान्सपोर्ट मंत्री कौन थे और जहाज आदि खरीदने के लिए उन के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा का कोटा भी किस ने दिलवाया इस के बारे में मैं तफसील चाहता हूं ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: First of all, this question will have to be addressed to the Transport Ministry.

श्री मधु लिमये : ट्रान्सपोर्ट मिनिस्टर बैठे हुए हैं ।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Even if I have to answer it, I will require notice.

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao: I will have to get the facts to answer the question as to who the Transport Minister was and how the licence was given. I have no information on that at present. With regard to the point that was raised by the hon. Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, we were told that this was a composite company, but we propose to go before the court exactly using the argument that he has made, namely, that this business and this transaction are entirely separate and, therefore, we should be permitted to take action.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के सामने जब यह बात आगई कि कम्पनी ने धोका दिया तो उस के बाद इस कम्पनी के विरुद्ध सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की और क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जांच की है कि वस्तुतः इस कम्पनी के धोका देने की वजह से सरकार को कितना नुकसान हुआ ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: During the last session the Minister of Food and Agriculture assured the House that we shall examine the entire position; because it was considered to be a legal matter, on the basis of advice given by the Law Ministry we shall take action. Now we have been advised that criminal prosecution can be launched. That is why in the main answer I have said that criminal prosecution is being launched.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : मंत्री महोदय, ने मेरे इस प्रश्न का जवाब नहीं दिया कि सरकार को नुकसान कितना हुआ ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: We are going to launch prosecution for attempt to cheat, because my information is that they have not actually

succeeded in cheating the Government unless the contrary comes to our notice.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : इस कम्पनी के बारे में एक पहला प्रश्न पूछने में आया था उस के व्यवहार के बारे में और उसके टैक्स के बारे में । अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सारे सदन को और सारे मुल्क को जानकारी है कि श्री जगजीवनराम और श्री स्वर्णसिंह इन दोनों के ही आशीर्वाद से अमीचन्द प्यारेलाल कम्पनी अपने काम को चलाती रही है और यह चीज अध्यक्ष महोदय बहुत ही महत्व रखती है चूंकि मंत्री महोदय ने इसने इस सदन में,फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने इस सदन में जवाब देते हुए उस प्रश्न का उस वक्त यह कहा था कि 51-52 से ले कर 53-54 तक इस कम्पनी ने 9 लाख रुपये का सालाना टैक्स भरा मगर 1954-55 से ले कर 1958-59 तक के जो आकड़े फाईनेंस मिनिस्टर ने यहां रखे उस में यह मालूम पड़ा कि उन के टैक्स भरने का जो काम था वह मुश्किल से सवा या डेढ़ लाख रुपये सालाना था । आगे जब इसपर एक प्रश्न पूछा गया तब बतलाया गया कि करीब । करोड़ रुपये का टैक्स इस कम्पनी ने नहीं भरा । जो असेसमेंट हुआ था वह एक्सपार्टी हुआ था । आगे चल कर इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट ने यह तय किया कि इस कम्पनी को 75 लाख रु० टैक्स के रूप में देना चाहिये । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वजह है... (व्यवधान) मैंने सिर्फ उन मंत्रियों का नाम लिया है, औरों का नहीं लिया है, आप क्यों चिल्लाते हैं ?

Mr. Speaker: I am helpless. You are not asking a question. You are making a speech.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : इन सब लोगों को बोलने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है । मेरा प्रश्न यह है...

Mr. Speaker: You go ahead. May I request Shri Fernandes to complete his speech?

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे माफ करें । मेरा प्रश्न केवल यह है कि क्या वजह है कि इस कम्पनी से तमाम मंत्रालयों के द्वारा, फाइनेन्स मिनिस्ट्री से ले कर ट्रांसपोर्ट और फूड मिनिस्ट्री तक, इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाता है कि कोई भी अपराध यह करे, उस की कोई सजा नहीं दी जाती ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I can only assure the House that on our part there will be no attempt to shelter anybody. As far as the facts mentioned by the hon. Member regarding tax evasion are concerned, they may be passed on to the Finance Ministry.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This particular company is one of the companies of the Aminchand Peareylal group and it has been alleged in this House—I do not know whether rightly or wrongly—(*Interruption*).

एक माननीय सदस्य : इतना लम्बा सवाल ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : अभी लम्बा नहीं हुआ । इस की क्या बात करते हैं । मैं लम्बा करना चाहता हूं आप को I want to know whether it is a fact apart from this particular rice deal in which it is wrongly or rightly said ex-Cabinet Ministers were involved and one of the existing Cabinet Ministers is also involved, whether it is also a fact that when the hon. Food Minister was the Railway Minister, under his regime, the ex-Chairman of the Railway Board, Sardar Karnail Singh, sold huge quantities of scrap iron at a fantastically low price to this particular firm; also, whether the Food Minister, when he was the Railway Minister, or the Transport Minister, all these ministers are involved? In view of these allegations, wrong or right, will a CBI probe be necessary in this case?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: How does this arise out of this question?

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर तो दिलवाइये इतने एलिगेशन्स हो गये हैं। क्या उन की जांच होगी।

Mr. Speaker: How can he answer the allegations?

श्री मधु लिमये : वह पूछ रहे हैं कि सेंट्रल ब्यूरो आफ इन्वेस्टिगेशन के द्वारा जांच होगी या नहीं।

Mr. Speaker: He can give any information that you want.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I only want an answer to the first part. I am only interested in knowing whether in view of the gravity of the allegations levelled by us or outside a CBI probe is absolutely necessary or not and whether they are prepared for it.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as I can say with all these limitations, prosecution is being launched. Naturally, on investigation, or otherwise more facts are brought to our notice, it can be considered.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मंत्री महोदय ने यह कहा है कि इस में एन्क्वारी हुई है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस एन्क्वारी के डिटेल्स क्या हैं और क्या वह एन्क्वारी रिपोर्ट सदन पटल पर रखेंगे ? उन्होंने कौन-कौन सी धाराओं के अन्दर उन का चालान किया है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The present case, as I have already mentioned, would be under Sections 420 and 511 of the Indian Penal Code.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि डिटेल्स आफ एन्क्वारी क्या हैं।

Shri Annasahib Shinde: There was no inquiry made. If the hon. Member will kindly recollect, the entire controversy centered round a letter written by the management of the Company to the Masters of the ships that they should have empty gunny bags in the receipt and that, if there are any shortages, they can use empty bags, etc. in order to make up the shortages. That letter was sent by an Attache of our Embassy in Burma to the Food Department. It is on that basis that the entire controversy had risen. The Law Ministry has advised us that this amounts to cheating the Government and, therefore, prosecution should be launched against this firm.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जो लेटर आपने दिया उस पर एन्क्वारी हुई। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जिस अफसर ने एन्क्वारी की है उस की फाइंडिंग्स क्या है इस में बहुत सा घोटाला हुआ है. अध्यक्ष महोदय मंत्री महोदय बतलाना नहीं चाहते।

Mr. Speaker: He has explained at length. Shri H. N. Mukerjee.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: In view of the long and continued mal-practices perpetrated by this firm which have been discussed in this House and are reverberating all over the country since last year, may I know how is it that Government is taking such a lackadaisical attitude in this matter and is hesitating even to blacklist this particular firm in regard to the transactions by Government only taking shelter behind certain legal advices said to have been given by somebody or the other?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: May I assure the hon. Member that we are not interested in shielding the Company? In such matters, we have to be guided. . . .

Shri Ranga: You are shielding it.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: That is not my view; that may be your view.

Shri Ranga: It is not only my view but it is everybody's view. The Ministers are involved.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: In such matters, we have to be guided by the advice of the Law Ministry. I do not think I can act beyond the advice

given to us by the Law Ministry. We are taking active steps to proceed with the matter.

Famine Declaration in Bihar

*754. **Shri Sradhakar Supakar:**
Shri Liladhar Koloki:
Shri N. R. Laskar:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the declaration of famine by the Bihar Government in seven District of the State has made any material difference either to the relief work or the Centre's share for running them;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the declaration of amine has further worsened the position in affected districts of Bihar?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). The declaration of famine does not imply the assumption by Government of any new responsibility for combating distress. It is a recognition that that distress, for the alleviation of which the State Government have already adopted various measures, has assumed proportions which require a widening of ameliorative measures, a more ample provision of funds and consequently more detailed and more frequent reports on the situation. The declaration does not affect the pattern of Central financial assistance to the State.

The declaration of famine by the State Government in certain areas of Bihar was accompanied by an intensification of relief measures. The situation in the affected areas is now under control.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: May I know what actual amount of drought relief was offered to seven districts of the State before the actual declaration of famine and how it has gone up after the declaration of famine? I want these figures.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I can give figures for the whole of Bihar but not for particular districts as such. For instance, Rs. 56 crores have been advanced so far to the Bihar Government for undertaking various activities including loans, etc. The main breakup of this would be as follows:

A drinking water scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 507 lakhs has been approved; a cattle protection scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 7 crores has been approved; a sum of Rs. 29.75 crores has been granted as loans and grants in order to assist relief expenditure: loans have been granted for various programmes, that is, minor irrigation programme—Rs. 2.7 crores; rual electrification programme—Rs. 6 crores; drinking water scheme—Rs 1 crore; extension of water courses under major and minor projects—Rs. 0.30 crores. In addition, short-term loans for seeds, fertilisers and pesticides amounting to Rs. 1549 crores have been given. Though according to the general pattern 50 per cent is supposed to be the contribution by the State Government, we have rendered hundred per cent assistance to the Bihar Government.

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: I am afraid I could not make my question very clear. I wanted to know what was the relief given to the people before the declaration of famine and how does it compare with the relief given to the people after the declaration of famine. I want the comparative figures.

Shri Annasahib Shinde: The same relief measures were intensified. The entire planning for meeting the situation was made and it was intensified.

Shri D. N. Tiwary: By what percentage?

Shri Sradhakar Supakar: By what proportion?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: Percentage, etc., I cannot say.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : जिन क्षेत्रों को सरकार ने अकाल पीड़ित क्षेत्र घोषित किया है उन में सहायता पहुंचाने का दायित्व सरकार पर ज्यादा नहीं है अभी तक जहां भी सूखा पड़ा है बिहार को छोड़ कर अन्यत्र कहीं भी किसी इलाके को अकाल पीड़ित इलाका घोषित नहीं किया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में क्या कठिनाई है ? जब कि वहां पर एक्चुअली अकाल पड़ा हुआ है तो उसको अकाल पीड़ित इलाका घोषित क्यों नहीं किया जाता है ?

पुराने फैमिन कांड के मुताबिक आज भी बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में टैस्टवर्क कराये जाते हैं जिस में बहुत कम मजदूरी दी जाती है। इसका उद्देश्य यह होता है कि कम से कम पैसे पर अधिक से अधिक लोग आएं तब समझा जाएगा कि अकाल है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि फैमिन कांड को बदल कर ज्यादा से ज्यादा सहायता पहुंचाने की दृष्टि से कोई काम कर रहा है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: This question has, in fact, been replied to already on pervious occasions. Declaration of famine comes within the purview of the State Governments. The State Governments are competent to declare famine if they feel that such a situation has come into existence in a particular tract of the State. But when informally the Bihar Government consulted us, we told them that the declaration of famine would not in any way create a new responsibility for combating distress because all these measures were already being undertaken and we thought that such a declaration might create a psychology of greater scarcity and the price level might go up. That was our advice. That was not binding on the Bihar Government. After the Bihar Government declared famine, we went all along to help them and we have tried our level best to see that the Bihar Government was helped to fight the famine conditions there.

श्री सरजू पाण्डेय : फेमिन कांड के बारे में कुछ नहीं बताया। अंग्रेजों के जमाने का यह कांड बना हुआ है और उसी के मुताबिक आज भी काम करने वाले को मजदूरी दी जाती है . . . .

Shri Annasahib Shinde: About the famine code, there is no famine code of India. The famine codes are the State Codes. The State Governments are competent to amend them if they want. If they feel that there are some outmoded provisions, then the Bihar, Government or any State Government is competent to amend the law relating to famine code.

Shri Kartik Oraon: There is always the question of relief so far as Bihar is concerned either drought relief or flood relief or some sort of relief—of course, I have not heard of blood relief so far. There will always be some sort of relief so far as Bihar is concerned. There are some areas which have been declared famine areas although they have got good networks of irrigation canals. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to the fact that Chhota Nagpur has always been subjected to step-motherly treatment, whether it is Congress Government or non-Congress Government, whether there is scarcity or no scarcity.

Mr. Speaker: What is his qestion? He may put his question.

Shri Kartik Oraon: What I want to say is that few people in the country know the harrowing tale of distress of the people living in that area; they are living on leaves and fruits. My point is whether the Minister is aware that there has been a political discrimination in not declaring some of the districts of Chhota Nagpur as famine areas, for instance, Ranchi....

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As I have already mentioned, the State Governments are free to have their own assessment and declare any areas as famine area. I may state for the information of the hon. Member that the Central pattern of assistance in regard

to famine relief is the same all over the country. If in any part of the country, if in any State, any State Government is interested in undertaking relief measures, according to the Central pattern of assistance, Central Government funds would be available.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि रिलीफ के काम के लिए बिहार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से कितनी रकम की मांग की है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के जो खाद्य अफसर पटना में रहते हैं उन्होंने क्या कोई गुप्त रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास भेजी है जिस में यह बताया गया हो कि इससे ज्यादा पैसा बिहार सरकार को नहीं दिया जाना चाहिये। अगर इस तरह की कोई रिपोर्ट उन्होंने दी है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि उस अफसर ने कितनी रकम बिहार सरकार को देने की बात कही है ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि अब तक जितनी रकम बिहार सरकार को दी जा चुकी है उससे और ज्यादा कितने पैसे की मांग बिहार ने की है ताकि रिलीफ का काम ठिकाने से किया जा सके ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: As far as the relief operations are concerned we have conveyed it to the State Government that there would not be any limitation; they can undertake any relief measures and we shall try to help them.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार सरकार को माह फरवरी में कितना अनाज दिया गया और माह जून और माह मई में कितना कितना अनाज दिया गया ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: This question rather goes beyond the purview of the main question. But I may give this information that in May, we were expected to supply 2.26 lakhs tonnes, and in June, we are expected to supply about 2.05 lakhs tonnes.

श्री गुप्तानन्द ठाकुर : बिहार सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अकाल क्षेत्रों की घोषणा करने से रोका था। इतना ही नहीं, अकाल क्षेत्रों की घोषणा के बाद बिहार को उसकी जरूरत के मुताबिक न अनाज और न ही दूसरी सहायता मिल रही है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से क्यों इस तरह का भेद भाव बिहार के साथ बरता जा रहा है ?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: I do not think that the contention of the hon. Member is correct that there has been any discrimination. In fact, I have already explained the position so far as the declaration of famine is concerned, and I do not think that I should repeat it.

As far as the despatches of food are concerned, we have tried and we are trying to see that the allotted quantities are delivered to the State Government. Even though the present position is very difficult, the rate of despatches to Bihar is about 10,000 tonnes a day. This is the information of the last few days. As far as the June allotment is concerned, we expect to complete deliveries according to the agreed figure.

Shri P. G. Sen: The Bihar Government have declared some districts as famine districts and some as scarcity districts. Which are the places that the Bihar Government have declared as scarcity areas?

Shri Annasahib Shinde: There are two categories here. The Bihar Government have declared some districts as scarcity areas and some as famine districts. The famine districts are: Palamau, Gaya, Patna, Bhagalpur, Hzaribagh, Shahabad, and Monghyr. The scarcity districts are fourteen in number and they include Patna, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Bhagalpur, Saharsa, Purnea, and Dhanbad and a few others.

Mr. Speaker: There is a question on the Kashmir elections etc., which is interesting and which should have

come up because it would come next. In fact, I tried to see that it could come up but hon. Members have taken such a long time on the question relating to Bihar. So, I cannot help it.

Now, the question Hour is Over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Import of Foodgrains by State Governments

*755. Shri Sharda Nand:
Shri Bharat Singh Chauhan:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri Swell:
Shri Ranjit Singh:
Shri Onkar Singh:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain State Governments have informed the Centre that in case the Centre is not a position to meet their food needs, they will import the foodgrains direct from other countries; and

(b) the names of the States in question and the reaction of the Centre to such a proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

पिछले आम चुनावों में जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में अनियमितताओं के आरोप

*756. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले आम चुनावों में जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में घोर अनियमितता की जाने के आरोप के बारे में की जा रही जांच पूरी हो चुकी है ;

(ख) क्या न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन मामलों में से किसी मामले में निर्णय दे दिया गया है; और

(ग) भविष्य में ऐसी अनियमितताओं की पुनरावृति को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) निर्वाचन आयोग ने घोर अनियमितताओं के मामलों का अन्वेषण करने के लिए कोई जांच संस्थित नहीं की है । तथापि, ऐसी शिकायतें जो प्रथम दृष्ट्या सत्यापनीय प्रतीत होती हैं, जम्मू कश्मीर की राज्य सरकार के मुख्य निर्वाचन आफिसर की रिपोर्ट के लिए निर्देशित कर दी गई हैं । निर्वाचन आयोग को अभी तक इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्टें प्राप्त नहीं हुई हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) भविष्य में अनियमितताओं के आवर्तन के निवारण के लिए किए जाने वाले उपायों के बारे में विनिश्चय, निर्वाचन अर्जियों पर उच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन अधिकरणों के निर्णयों के दे दिये जाने के पश्चात ही किया जाएगा ।

पत्तनों पर जहाजों में माल लादने तथा जहाजों से उतारने में खाद्यान्न की बर्बादी

*757. श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री स्वैल :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि मद्रास तथा अन्य पत्तनों पर जहाजों में खाद्यान्न लादने और जहाजों से उतारने में बहुत खाद्यान्न बर्बाद हो जाता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो औसतन कितने प्रतिशत खाद्यान्न बर्बाद होता है और इसे रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या प्रबन्ध किये हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) से (ख). यह सच नहीं है कि मद्रास तथा अन्य बन्दरगाहों पर उतारते तथा लादते समय बहुत अधिक मात्रा में खाद्यान्न बर्बाद हो जाता है। यदि कोई हानि होती है तो वह नाम मात्र होती है और अपने बन्दरगाहों पर लाखों टन खाद्यान्न सम्भालने में यह हानि होनी अवश्यम्भावी है।

Intensive Agriculture Programme in Madhya Pradesh

*758. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh had some time back prepared a 'crash programme' for intensive agriculture involving crores of Rupees;

(b) whethe it is also a fact that the programme was sent to the Government of India for perusal, approval and additional financial assistance;

(c) whether this programme has been implemented to any measure; and

(d) if so, what worthwhile gains have been obtained as a result of its implementation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No proposal involving intensive agriculture and of the nature of a 'crash programme' has been received so far from thee Government of Madhya Pradesh, apart from the normal plan schemes like the High-Yielding Varieties Programme etc. which are received and considered from time to time.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Cochin Shipyard

*759. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri Ramachandra Veerappa:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Special Officer has submitted his report on the Cochin Shipyard Project Report prepared by the Mitsubishi firm;

(b) if so, the total estimated outlay of the project on the basis of the Special Officer's report;

(c) whether any cutting down of the foreign exchange component estimated earlier for the project has been recommended in the rport; and

(d) if so, the reasons stated therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The reports of the Special Officer have been considered by the Technical Working Group. According to the Working Group the total outlay on the project is estimated at Rs. 35.50 crores.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The foreign exchange component has been reduced, taking into account the requirements of the Project as recommended by the technical experts and their latest assessment of the availability of indigenous machinery and equipment.

चीनी के कारखानों का आधुनिकीकरण

*760. **श्री मरजू पाण्डेय :**
श्री इसहाक सामली :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री चीनी के कारखानों के आधुनिकीकरण के बारे में 26 जुलाई, 1966 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 57 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी के कारखानों के आधुनिकीकरण संबंधी समिति की सिफा-

किसों पर इस बीच कोई निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ?

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Forest Education Directorate

*762. **Shri Vasudevan Nair:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report published in the 'Northern Post' of Dehra Dun dated the 22nd May, 1967 in which several instances of miuse of public money by the Forest Education Directorate such as payment to firms unconnected with supplies, favouring pet firms in placing orders for equipment, placing orders in excess of actual requirements and payment in advance of the delivery of goods etc. have been mentioned; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Coorperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being inquired into by the Central Bureau of Investigation.

Wheat Smuggling to Pakistan

*763. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat is being smuggled to Pakistan from Punjab apart from other neighbouring States in India;

(b) whether any inquiries have been made into the matter;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the same and bring the persons responsible to book?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The Punjab Government have categorically stated that no wheat is being smuggled to Pakistan. No report of smuggling to Pakistan from any neighbouring State has also been received.

(d) Does not arise.

One wheat zone for H. P. and Punjab

*764. **Shri Yajna Datt Sharma:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a suggestion has been made by the Himachal Pradesh Government that Himachal be included in the Punjab Wheat Zone;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether the Punjab Government are agreeable to this suggestion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The decision to make Punjab and Himachal Pradesh into single-State Zone was taken only in April, 1967, at the conference of Chief Ministers held in New Delhi and it is too early to think of a revision.

Hotels

*765. **Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:**
Shri K. Haldar:
Shri Bhagaban Das:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:

Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) the minimum floor space required for a single room and double room in a one-star hotel, two-star hotel, three-star hotel, four-star hotel and five-star hotel;

(b) the number of complaints of overcharges and high rates in respect of all the approved hotels in India received by Government during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken against the offenders?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Uniform floor area standards prescribed for single and double room in hotels applying for government approval under all the star classifications, is as follows:

Non airconditioned single rooms	160 sq. ft.
Non airconditioned double rooms	220 sq. ft.
Airconditioned single rooms	140 sq. ft.
Airconditioned double rooms	180 sq. ft.

(b) Number of complaints—20.

This includes complaints of charges being levied for the full day when guests have actually spent less than 24 hours in the hotel, discrepancy in the actual rates and the rates given out by Agencies overseas, guests having had to pay for the meals they did not eat and in one case error in totalling.

(c) All the complaints are taken up with the hotels and in most cases settled to the satisfaction of the complainant. In the interest of good business many hotels refund the money they are stated to have overcharged even when they are justified in not doing so.

Transport of Wheat from Calcutta to Assam

*766. **Shri B. N. Shastri:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that wheat allotted to Assam is lying in the Central godown at Calcutta for want of transport facilities as the steamer service through Pakistan is closed; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

भारत में दूध तथा मक्खन के उत्पादन के बारे में खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन का प्रतिवेदन

*768. **श्री मोलड़ प्रसाद :**
श्री रवि राय :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में दूध तथा मक्खन आदि के उत्पादन में निरन्तर हो रही कमी के बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन ने अपने हाल के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में चिन्ता प्रकट की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उस वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन में यह भी उल्लेख किया गया है कि इससे खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन तथा व्यापार पर कुप्रभाव पड़ रहा है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या दूध तथा मक्खन आदि के उत्पादन में कमी होने के परिणाम स्वरूप खाद्यान्न की खपत में वृद्धि हुई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सारे देश में दूध तथा मक्खन आदि के उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए गत पांच वर्षों में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब शिन्दे) : (क) अभी भारत सरकार को संयुक्त राष्ट्र के खाद्य एवं कृषि संगठन का हाल ही का वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । अतः प्रतिवेदन के विषय में कोई टिप्पणी करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

(ख) से (घ) . प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Transhipment of Food from U.S.A.

*769. **Shri Shiva Chandra Jha:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the closure of the Suez Canal, Government propose to make arrangements for transhipment of food from USA through the land in the American continent and then *via* Pacific route;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for expediting the shipment *via* that route; and

(c) if not, what are the difficulties?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). The immediate impact of the closure of the Suez Canal with effect from the 6th June, 1967 has been on the food vessels which were on the high seas on that date and were to come to Indian ports *via* the Suez Canal. The delay involved in the arrival of these vessels consequent on their re-routing *via* the Cape of Good Hope has affected the availabilities of foodgrains during the second half of the month of June and the first half of the month of July. There was no possibilty of meeting these shortfalls from any source during this period because of the time factor. Even transhipment of food from USA through the land route in the American continent to the Pacific Coast and the shipments *via* the Pacific route, as suggested, would not have made the arrivals of foodgrains possible at Indian ports during the crucial period.

Famines

*770. **Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have analysed the causes which have led to famines of unprecedented nature in the last few years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to combat them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No elaborate studies are considered necessary to determine the causes of the serious scarcity conditions that developed in large parts of the country during 1965, 1966 and 1967. These were due to failure of rains and the consequential drought in the areas concerned.

(b) The Central and State Governments have organised extensive relief operations to mitigate the distress caused by drought and scarcity. Measures are also being taken to increase agricultural production throughout the country including the areas that have suffered from drought in recent years.

बिहार को अनाज की सप्लाई

*771. श्री रामवातार शास्त्री :
श्री चन्द्रशेखर सिंह :
श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री जगेश्वर यादव :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार को उस राज्य के अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लोगों के लिये जून के महीने में केन्द्रीय सरकार से सवा दो लाख टन अनाज मिलने की संभावना थी;

(ख) क्या बिहार के खाद्य मंत्री द्वारा 13 जून, 1967 को बिहार विधान सभा में दिये गये वक्तव्य के अनुसार 11 जून, 1967 तक बिहार को केवल 29 हजार मीट्रिक टन अनाज दिया गया था, जबकि उस राज्य को उस तारीख तक एक लाख टन अनाज दिया जाना था;

(ग) क्या कम अनाज दिये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप बिहार में राशन व्यवस्था ठप्प हो जाने तथा अनाज के मूल्य बढ़ जाने की संभावना है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो बिहार सरकार को पूरा कोटा न भेजे जाने के क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। बिहार को जून के लिये खाद्यान्नों (गेहूं तथा माइलो) का मूल आवंटन 2.25 लाख मीटरी टन था।

(ख) बन्दरगाहों से संचलन और डिपों से सप्लाई सहित 10-6-67 तक 36,400 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न भेज गये थे। इस अवधि में बिहार को संचलन धीमे हुआ। यह मुख्यतः देश की अन्य बन्दरगाहों पर कम आमद और उपलब्धि होने तथा कलकत्ता बन्दरगाह से पश्चिमी बंगाल और असम को स्टाक भेजने के कारण हुआ था।

(ग) बिहार में खाद्यान्नों के वितरण में सख्ती रहेगी क्योंकि बिहार को जो सप्लाई पहुंच रही है वह पर्याप्त नहीं होगी। तथापि, यह आशा है कि वहां पर वितरण ठप्प नहीं होगा।

(घ) वास्तविक सप्लाई वास्तविक उपलब्धि पर निर्भर करनी है जोकि हाल ही में स्वेज नहर के बन्द हो जाने से अत्यधिक सीमित हो गयी है। उपलब्धि तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों की न्यूनतम आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप बिहार को अधिकतम मात्रा भेजने के लिये सभी प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश के लिये खाद्यान्न का नियतन

*772. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार :
श्री गं० चं० दीक्षित :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री रामावतार शर्मा :
श्री डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :
श्री अचल सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्र द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के लिये नियत किये खाद्यान्न के मासिक कोटे की पूरी सप्लाई जनवरी, 1967 से मई, 1967 तक की अवधि में नहीं की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मासिक कोटा कितना नियत किया गया था और वास्तव में कितनी मात्रा में सप्लाई की गई; और

(ग) यदि मासिक कोटे में कुछ कटौती की गई है, तो कितनी तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अम्मा-साहिब शिंदे) : (क) और (ख). फरवरी 1967 से मई, 1967 तक के महीनों में सप्लाई में कुछ कमी हुई है। जनवरी, 1967 से मई, 1967 तक मध्य प्रदेश को खाद्यान्नों के आवंटित कोटे (गेहूं और माइलो) और की गयी सप्लाई नीचे दी जाती है :—

(आंकड़े हजार मीटरी टन में)

महीना	कोटा	सप्लाई
जनवरी, 67	40.0	41.8
फरवरी, 67	40.0	29.7
मार्च, 67	35.0	24.3
अप्रैल, 67	31.0	27.2
मई, 67	30.5	30.1

(ग) किसी भी राज्य के लिये कोई निर्धारित मासिक कोटा नहीं है। किसी महीने में उपलब्ध मात्रा और अन्य राज्यों की सापेक्ष आवश्यकताओं पर निर्भर करते हुए राज्यों को खाद्यान्नों की आवंटित मात्राएं प्रत्येक महीने भिन्न भिन्न होती हैं। जून, 67 के लिये राज्य को 31,000 मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न आवंटित किये गये हैं जबकि मई, 1967 में 30.5 हजार मीटरी टन आवंटित किये गये थे।

निर्धनों को कानूनी सहायता

*773. श्री विभूति मिश्र :
श्री द० ना० तिवारी :
श्री दाभाणी :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को विभिन्न न्यायालयों में कानूनी सहायता देने की कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात बीस वर्ष बीतने पर भी निर्धन भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को विभिन्न कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री दा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). साधारणतया भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों को विधिक सहायता के प्रशासन का उत्तरदायित्व राज्य सरकारों का है। जहां तक इस सरकार की जानकारी है, किसी राज्य सरकार ने केवल भूमिहीन व्यक्तियों के लिये कोई स्कीम विरचित नहीं की है।

Fodder Shortage

*774. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Niriep Kaur:
Shri Jiganath Rao Joshi:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri Mohamed Imam:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri Gadilingana Gowd:
Shri R. Barua:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S. N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Lakhan Lal Kapoor:
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri S. Kundu:
Shri A. Sreedharan:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri Parkash Vir Shastri:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Shiv Kumar Shastri:

Shri Ram Avtar Sharma:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:
Dr. Surya Parkash Puri:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadoria:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States/parts of States which are experiencing acute fodder shortage during the current year;

(b) whether cattle have perished on a large scale in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and are being sent to slaughter-houses on account of the acute shortage of fodder and water;

(c) if so, the estimated loss thereof; and

(d) th steps taken to prevent further disaster?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) According to the information furnished by the State Governments, 3 States have reported acute fodder shortage.

(b) The latest reports from the Governments of Bihar and U.P. do not disclose that cattle have perished on a large scale or are being sent to the slaughter houses on account of acute shortage of fodder and water.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-796/67].

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्था

775. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री नाथ स्वरूप शर्मा :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारती कृषि अनुसंधान संस्था, नई दिल्ली में विदेशी पुर्जों के न मिलने के कारण करोड़ों रुपये की लागत के उपकरण बेकार पड़े हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये उपकरण कब से प्रयोग में नहीं लाये गये हैं;

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप अब तक कितनी हानि हुई है; और

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं । विदेशी पुर्जों की अनुपलब्धि के कारण केवल 95,000 रुपये की लागत के उपकरण बेकार पड़े हैं ।

(ख) 6 मास से 4 वर्ष ।

(ग) सही सही अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है । उपलब्ध उपकरणों की सहायता से ही संस्थान का कार्य चल रहा है ।

(घ) पुराने व देसी पुर्जों की सहायता से उपकरणों की मरम्मत करने के प्रयास किये गये हैं । जहां यह सम्भव नहीं हो सका वहां विदेशों से पुर्जे मंगवाने के प्रयास किये गये हैं । हाल ही में कुछ पुर्जे प्राप्त हुए हैं और आशा है उनकी सहायता से कुछ बेकार मशीनें ठीक हो सकेंगी ।

Food Shortage in Madhya Pradesh

*776. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) why the State of Madhya Pradesh, which has always been a surplus State in foodgrains, is said to be having serious food shortage this year;

(b) whether, this is due to a natural shortage of foodgrains or an artificial one created by the State Government and the foodgrain hoarders to raise the prices of foodgrains and make more profits;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to investigate into the reported shortage and charge of hoarding;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The shortage of foodgrains in Madhya Pradesh is due to shortfall in production.

(c) to (e). No Committee is being appointed as shortage is due to natural reuses.

Sugar Corporation

*777. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri A. K. Kisku:
Shri S N. Maiti:
Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri:
Dr. Mahadeva Prasad:
Shri Bedabrata Barua:
Shri N. K. Sanghi:
Shri Y. A. Prasad:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up a Sugar Corporation for taking over defaulting and mismanaged sugar mills; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the expenditure involved and the time by which a decision is likely to be taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Ships affected by Closure of Suez Canal

*778. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri S. Kundu:
Shri Srinibas Misra:
Shri K. Lakkappa:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Samar Guha:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships affected by the closure of the Suez Canal which were on their way to India; and

(b) the increase in the cost of freight to be paid by India to the ships coming *via* the Cape of Good Hope?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The number of foodgrains ships affected was 15.

(b) In the absence of any definite indication so far about the likely increase in freight charges, generally or for individuals ships, it is not possible to give this information.

Effect of Insecticides used for Food on Human Health

*779. **Shri Baburao Patel:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) what are the recommendations of the Committee appointed to investigate the extent of poisonous contamination of fruits and foodgrains by the use of various pesticides, insecticides and fumigants and the consequent danger to public health due to the consumption of such fruit and foodgrains; and

(b) whether Government have finalised their consideration and if so, the decision and action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) A summary of the recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-797/67].

(b) The Joint Select Committee of the Parliament which considered the various provisions of the Insecticides Bill, 1964, had taken into account these recommendations also.

Committee on Cow Slaughter

*780. **Shri Yashpal Singh:**
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:
Shri Raghuvir Singh Shastri:
Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 793 on the 30th May, 1967 regarding the setting up of the Committee on Cow Slaughter and state:

(a) whether a reply from the Go Raksha Samiti has since been received; and

(b) when the Committee will be set up?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The reply has been received with the Sarvadaliya Goraksha Mahabhiyan Samiti's letter dated 24th June, 1967.

(b) Immediately.

Abolition of the Posts of Block Development Officers

3660. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has seen Press reports of a statement made by the Bihar Minister of Community Development and Cooperation stating that the experiment of the abolition of the posts of Block Development Officers in Madhya Pradesh has not been successful;

(b) whether the Central Minister concerned recently visited Madhya Pradesh regarding this and has submitted any report; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) **Yes, Sir.** But the Government of Bihar have informed that the State Minister of Community Development, Panchayati Raj and Police, who visited Madhya Pradesh recently, did not make a statement to this effect.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

Aid/Grants to Indian Law Institute

3661. Shri Sheopujan Shastri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:

Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Law Institute has received aid or grants, recurring and non-recurring and continues to receive such aid/grant from the Central Government;

(b) if so, the total amount so far given; and

(c) the progress made on projects undertaken by the Institute with the aid given by the Central Government?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) Yes.

(b) Rs. 21,54,018.

(c) A statement showing the grants-in-aid given to the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, year-wise and the objects for which the grants-in-aid were sanctioned is attached. The Institute is not required to undertake any particular or specific Projects with the grants-in-aid given by the Government. A statement of the research studies completed and publications brought out by the institute so far is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-798/67].

खाद्यान्नों के लिये परिवहन सुविधायें

3662. **श्री क० सि० मधुकर :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अपर्याप्त और अप्रभावी परिवहन सुविधाओं के कारण

केन्द्र द्वारा बिहार को दिया जाने वाला खाद्यान्न का पूरा मासिक कोटा उन्हें नहीं पहुंच रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप एक लाख टन खाद्यान्न भेजना बाकी है, जो बिहार को मई अंत के अन्त तक दिया जाना था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो परिवहन की इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Rice Mills

3663. Shri Abdul Ghani Dar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rice mills which were permitted to be installed in each State during the last five years year-wise;

(b) the names of the parties to whom permission was given to instal rice mills; and

(c) the number of parties which were permitted to seek foreign collaboration and the amount of foreign Exchange sanctioned to each party?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

राज्य बिहार शुगर मिल्स, बिहटा

3664. **श्री राजावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना जिले में राज्य बिहार शुगर मिल्स, बिहटा की वित्तीय स्थिति इस समय बहुत खराब है;

(ख) क्या इस चीनी मिल की वित्तीय स्थिति को सुधारने के लिये पिछले कई वर्षों में बिहार की सरकार ने इस मिल के व्यवस्थापकों को लाखों रुपयों का ऋण दिया था;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कुल कितनी रकम के ऋण दिये गये थे तथा इन ऋणों की वसूली के लिये सरकार का बिहार सरकार को क्या सुझाव देने का विचार है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस चीनी मिल को अपने कब्जे में लेने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार कर रही है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). जी हां ।

(ग) पता चला है कि बिहार की राज्य सरकार द्वारा दिये गये कुल 34 लाख रुपये के ऋण में से 8.50 लाख रुपये वसूल कर लिये गये हैं । बिहार सरकार इस मामले पर पहले ही ध्यान दे रही है ।

(घ) जी नहीं ।

Road Bridge at Shukaltirath over the Narmada

3665. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of a new road bridge at Shukaltirath, near Broach over the river Narmada, shall be undertaken shortly; and

(b) if so, when this proposal was approved and the estimated cost of the bridge?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) No, Sir. The proposal to construct a new bridge,

near Zadeshwar, 3-1|2 miles upstream of the existing bridge at Broach on Delhi-Ahmedabad-Bombay Road, National Highway No. 8, is still under consideration.

(b) The construction of the new bridge and its approaches is estimated to cost Rs. 3.28 crores, but the proposal is still to be approved.

Agricultural Credit

3667. Shri M. Meghachandra:
Shri Dhireswar Kalita:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state the amount of short-term and medium-term agricultural credit allotted to Manipur and Assam in the year 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): The short and medium term loans for agricultural production by the cooperative structure is made from their own resources supplemented by the credit limits of the Reserve Bank of India. The following is the target envisaged for the cooperative structure:

(Rs. in crores)

State/U.T.	Short term	Medium term
Assam	2.00	0.30
Manipur	0.35	0.07

Agricultural College in Manipur

3668. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to set up an Agricultural College in Manipur; and

(b) if so, when and the Central assistance proposed to be allotted for the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Wheat, Rice and Sugar to Gujarat

3669. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat, rice and sugar allotted to Gujarat during 1966-67; and

(b) the quantity of wheat, rice and sugar allotted for the first quarter of 1967-68 to Gujarat and actually supplied so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a)

(In '000 Tonnes)

	Rice	Wheat	Sugar
	51·3	342·4	295·7
(b) Quantity allotted.	9·0	113·5	5[illegible]
Quantity supplied	4·7 (Upto 10/6	78·7 (Upto 10/6	36·[illegible] During April & May)

Minor Ports in Gujarat

3670. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the minor ports which were developed in Gujarat during the Third Plan period;

(b) the money spent on the development of these ports;

(c) the nature of development effected; and

(d) the amount allotted for the development of minor ports in Gujarat during 1966-67 and the ports for which allotted?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Okha, Porbandar, Veraval, Bhavnagar, Bedi (including Sikka), Broach (including Surat, Magdalla and Dahej), Mandvi (Kutch), Mahuva and Navlakhi.

(b) Rs. 466 lakhs.

(c) The State Government have reported that the following development works have been carried out at the ports mentioned at (a) above:

Construction of lighterage wharves, warehouses, godowns and roads, provision of water supply and electricity, procurement of barges tugs and cranes, and in particular, the construction of a dry cargo berth at Okha.

(d) A provision of Rs. 122 lakhs was made for the Plan works for the year 1966-67 for the development of minor ports in Gujarat. The port-wise break-up of this allotment is not available.

Dahej Port in Gujarat

3671. Shri Narendra Singh Mahida: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have a new port at Dahej in Broach District of the Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal; and

(c) the estimated cost of the port and the traffic it is likely to handle?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) to (c). The State Government of Gujarat are developing Dahej as a lighterage port in two phases. The first phase comprising cargo jetty, passenger shed godown etc., has been completed at a cost of Rs. 6 lakhs. The second phase comprising lighter wharf, reclamation, approach road, railway siding, lighterage facilities, godown etc., is estimated to cost Rs. 76.36 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made in the State Fourth Plan.

The industrial and agricultural traffic to be handled at this port is estimated by the State Government at 1,30,000 tons initially.

Tourist Centres, Kashmir

3672. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) the tourist centres in Kashmir;

(b) the facilities provided for touring those places in Kashmir;

(c) special arrangements, if any, for the foreign tourists;

(d) the number of foreign tourists who visited Kashmir during the past three Plans, country-wise; and

(e) the improvements visualized during the Fourth Plan?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) The valley of Kashmir as a whole is a place of tourist interest. However, the various centres within the valley that are frequented by tourists are Srinagar and its environs, Awantipur, Acchabal, Kokarnag, Verinag, Shri Amar Nath Caves, Kolohoi Glacier, Gandarbal, Manasbal, Sonamarg Khir Bhawani, Wular Lake, Gulmarg and Yusmarg. In the Jammu region tourists visit Jammu city, Katra, Shri Vaishno Devi Ji, Kud, Batote and Sanasar.

(b) In addition to the facilities available in private hotels the Government of Jammu and Kashmir have provided accommodation for tourists in a large number of Tourist huts, Tourist bungalows, Dak bungalows, Sarais Hostels, Tourist Reception Centres and tents. The Government of Jammu and Kishmir also operate sightseeing bus services to various places of tourist interest in the valley as well as between Pathankot, Jammu and Srinagar. Tourist information Bureaux have been opened by the

State Government at all centres of tourist importance in the State as well as at Bombay, Delhi and Pathankot.

(c) There are no special arrangements intended only for foreign tourists. All facilities for tourists are meant for both foreign as well as domestic tourists.

(d) A statement giving the number of home and foreign tourists who visited the State of Jammu and Kashmir since 1950 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-799/67]. No statistics of foreign tourists are maintained on the basis of their countries of origin.

(e) The improvements envisaged during the Fourth Plan period are increase in accommodation and transport facilities and development of recreational facilities.

दिल्ली-हैदराबाद विमान सेवा

3673. **श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा** : क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली से हैदराबाद तक विमान सेवा की बारम्बारता बढ़ाने का विचार है; और

(ख) क्या इंडियन एयरलाइन्स कारपोरेशन ने सरकार को एक योजना प्रस्तुत की है, जिसमें यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि यात्रियों की संख्या में वृद्धि हो जाने के तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए हैदराबाद से दिल्ली तक सीधी विमान सेवा की बारम्बारता बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जिलहाल दिल्ली से हैदराबाद के लिये विमान सेवाओं की बारम्बारता बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं; क्योंकि इस सैक्टर पर यात्रियों की संख्या निर्धारित सीटों से प्रायः कम ही होती है।

राज्यों के सहकार तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के प्रचारी मंत्रियों का सम्मेलन

3664. **श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निकट भविष्य में राज्यों के सहकार तथा पिछड़े वर्गों के प्रचारी मंत्रियों का एक सम्मेलन बुलाने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें किन किन विषयों पर विचार विमर्श किया जायेगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एस० गुरुपद स्वामी) : (क) सहकारिता के राज्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन के अक्तूबर, 1967 में होने की सम्भावना है।

(ख) कार्यसूची पर अभी विचार नहीं किया गया है।

पंचायती राज सलाहकार समिति

3675. **श्री रामचन्द्र वीरप्पा** : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंचायती राज के संबंध में अनुभव की गई कठिनाइयों पर विचार करने की दृष्टि से सरकार ने पंचायती राज सलाहकार समिति नियुक्त की है; और इस सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समिति का गठन किस तरीके से किया गया है; और

(ग) यह समिति पंचायती राज व्यवस्था के सही-संचालन के लिये कहां तक सहायक सिद्ध हुई है ?

खेल, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० एस० गुरुपदस्वामी) : (क)से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। (पुस्तकालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—800/67]

सोयाबीन की खेती

3677. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री क० नि० मधुकर :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने इस तथ्य के बारे में कोई अनुसन्धान किया है कि सोयाबीन में दूध के बराबर प्रोटीन होती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सोयाबीन की खेती बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो देश में विद्यमान खाद्यान्न संकट को ध्यान में रखते हुए सोयाबीन का उत्पादन न बढ़ाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। सोयाबीन में प्रोटीन 33 प्रतिशत होता है जब कि गाय के दूध में प्रोटीन 3.3 प्रतिशत व भैंस के दूध में 4.3 प्रतिशत होता है।

(ख) देश के 10 क्षेत्रीय केन्द्रों में भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद ने सोयाबीन के विषय में एक अखिल भारतीय समन्वित परियोजना शुरू की है जिस पर अप्रैल, 1967 से 4 वर्ष की अवधि में कुल मिला कर लगभग 10.63 लाख रुपए व्यय होंगे। इस के अतिरिक्त हिमाचल प्रदेश व उत्तर प्रदेश के 1500 एकड़ क्षेत्र में मक्का के साथ सोयाबीन की मौजूदा किस्मों को उगाने का कार्यक्रम शुरू करने का प्रस्ताव है; इस के अतिरिक्त आगामी खरीफ में बुवाई के लिये उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पन्त नगर 500 एकड़ भूमि में बुवाई करने के लिए अमरीका से सोयाबीन का 12 मीट्रिक टन बीज मंगवा रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Ports in Goa, Daman and Diu

3678. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred since independence of Goa, Daman and Diu on development of ports, other than Mormugao in that Union Territory;

(b) the expenditure incurred during the same period on the development of Mormugao Port, the amount spent in every category of work;

(c) whether there is any comprehensive plan formulated by the former Portuguese rulers of that territory regarding the development of ports, specially the mechanisation of Mormugao; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government to implement the scheme?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Rs. 35.53 lakhs.

(b) Rs 293.37 lakhs on the following categories:

	Rs. in Lakhs
Civil Works	27·43
Machinery and equipment .	11·35
Dredging	81·42
Marine craft	208·43
Consultancy	4·19
Other works	20 55
TOTAL .	293·37

(c) The erstwhile Portuguese Government formulated a scheme for the construction of three jetties at Mormugao Port for handling ore carriers of

about 30,000 to 35,000 tonnes alongside mechanically, with the plants to be provided and owned by private parties with a loading rate of 1500 tonnes per hour per plant. each plant having a handling capacity of 2.5 million tonnes per annum. The entrance channel and basin were also to be dredged and improved to suit carriers of the size mentioned above.

(d) This scheme was not implemented after liberation as it was found to be inadequate for larger bulk carriers. A new scheme for provision of modern ore handling facilities to cater to larger bulk carriers is under consideration.

Food Imports from Japan

3679. Shri Shinkre: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of rice and *other foodgrains imported from Japan* during 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) the expected arrivals from Japan during the current year of 1967-68;

(c) whether any special mission has been sent to Japan to negotiate increase in the supply of rice;

(d) whether Government of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu have approached the Central Government with a scheme to import the Japanese rice on barter of iron and manganese ore from Goa; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). No commercial purchases of rice or other foodgrains were made from Japan during 1965-66 and 1966-67; nor is there any proposal to import rice or other foodgrains from Japan in 1967-68 on commercial basis. However, 4921 tonnes of Burma rice and 5000 tonnes of Thai rice were received in 1966-67 as gift from the Japanese Government. The gift was made by the Japanese Government through the Japanese Red Cross to the Indian Red Cross.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

हरियाना में यमुना नदी पर पुल

3680. श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हरियाना में हसनपुर (तहसील पलवल) के निकट यमुना नदी पर एक पुल बनाने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को कोई प्रस्ताव मिला है;

(ख) क्या इस प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक निर्णय किये जाने की संभावना है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री(श्री भक्त दर्शन) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

ग्राम चुनावों पर व्यय

3681. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :

क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1962 के ग्राम चुनावों में लोक सभा तथा राज्य विधान सभाओं के सदस्यों ने कुल कितना व्यय किया था;

(ख) हाल के चुनावों में इन सदस्यों ने कुल कितना व्यय किया;

(ग) क्या कुछ सदस्यों ने इस में से कुछ राशि अनियमित कामों पर खर्च की थी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बा० रा० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग). यह जानकारी निर्वाचन आयोग के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Loans for Tubewells

3682. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta:
Shri S. K. Tapuriah:
Shri D. N. Patodia:
Shri Mohammed Imam:
Shri Gadilingana Gowd:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that applications for the grant of loans for tubewells from a number of people of Delhi have been pending for a long time;

(b) if so, the number thereof and when these loans are likely to be sanctioned; and

(c) whether Government propose to render financial assistance to the Delhi Administration in this connection and if so, the extent thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). A loan of Rs. 7,53,500 was sanctioned by the Delhi Administration for nearly 160 applicants for tubewells during 1966-67 as against the total provision of Rs. 20.40 lakhs. The balance amount was utilised for other vital minor irrigation programmes such as construction of wells, installation of pumping sets persian wheells, boring of wells, besides tractors etc. At the close of the year 1966-67, 334 applications for loans for tubewells, involving an amount of Rs. 13.90 lakhs, could not be sanctioned. Besides, 64 applications involving an amount of Rs. 3.15 lakhs for the same purpose have been received since 1st April, 1967. Out of these 398 applications, 181 applications involving an amount of Rs. 8.28 lakhs have been scrutinised and found in order by the Delhi Administration. These applications are being processed and orders are expected to be issued soon by the Administration.

(c) A budget provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for Minor Irrigation Schemes, including tubewells, for advancing loans to farmers in Delhi Union Territory during 1967-68.

Reduction in Quantum of Ration for Rice

3683. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri George Fernandes:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a reduction has been made in the quantum of ration in Kerala and Gujarat;

(b) whether other States have also reduced their quantum of rations; and

(c) if so, the reasons for effecting this cut?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) In Kerala, instead of a cut, there has been an increase in the permissible ration quantum of wheat. In Gujarat, the ration quantum in informally rationed areas, other than the six important cities, has been slightly reduced.

(b) No recent reduction has been reported to us from any other State.

(c) The slight adjustment of the ration quantum in Gujarat had to be made in the interest of equitable distribution throughout the State.

Foodgrains Supply to Bihar

3684. Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foodgrains actually supplied by the Central Government to Bihar, month-wise, during the last six months;

(b) how much of it is the normal supply and how much as an emergency allotment to relieve distress on account of drought conditions in the States; and

(c) by how much the actual supplies fall short of the actual demand for foodgrains in the State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The following quantities of imported foodgrains (wheat and milo) were supplied to Bihar during the last six months:

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	Quantity Supplied
December, 1966	160·6
January, 1967	166·9
February, 1967	164·7
March, 1967	172·4
April, 1967	196·6
May, 1967	221·9

(b) The average monthly supply of foodgrains to Bihar during the last three years amounted to about 69,000 tonnes. The difference between this figure and the supplies indicated in answer to part (a) of the Question may be considered to be of the nature of emergency allotment to relieve distress on account of drought conditions in the State.

(c) The monthly demand of foodgrains from Bihar has been between 3-4 lakh tonnes.

Agricultural Research

3685. Dr. Karni Singh:
Shrimati Nirlep Kaur:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the success being reported with the high-yielding varieties of wheat, Government would consider the desirability of holding national and state level conferences of leading 'Kisans' to give wide publicity to the achievements in the field of agricultural research and production; and

(b) if so, when a comprehensive scheme will be ready?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present. The successful results achieved in the cultivation of the high-yielding varieties of foodgrains, including wheat, are given wide publicity through the various media of education and mass communication such as distribution of leaflets, pamphlets, posters, charts, etc., display of films and radio broadcasts. Further, before the commencement of each crop season, short duration training camps of farmers participating in the High-Yielding Varieties Programme are organised at the Village level. In these camps the outstanding results achieved by the farmers and the latest methods of cultivation included in the "Package of Practices" recommended for the various crops are explained. Farmers' organisations such as "Tonnage Clubs" also organise, from time to time, conferences of progressive farmers where the useful experiences of farmers are exchanged and the practices which have proved successful in raising crop yields are explained. Besides, a massive scheme of farmers' training and education has recently been taken up in selected High-Yielding Varieties Programme districts. Under this programme, 100

Farmers' Training Centres are proposed to be set up during the Fourth Plan period to undertake training and education of farmers in different aspects of the High-Yielding Varieties Programme on a systematic basis.

(b) Does not arise.

'Son et Lumiere' Spectacles

3686. Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri K. P. Singh Dee:
Shri Dhirendranath:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have 'Son et Lumiere' spectacles in any other historical monument of tourist interest; and

(b) if so, where and when?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). Yes sir. It is proposed to mount a few other 'Son et Lumiere' spectacles at selected places of tourist interest in the Fourth Five-Year Plan period. The exact location are under consideration.

खाद्यान्नों का समाहार

3687. **श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन महीनों में खाद्यान्नों के समाहार के लिये विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों ने क्या क्या कार्यवाही की तथा राज्यवार उस के क्या क्या परिणाम रहे;

(ख) इस अवधि में खाद्यान्नों के समाहार के लिये भारत के खाद्य निगम ने क्या कार्यवाही की; और

(ग) इस अवधि में केन्द्र ने प्रत्येक राज्य को खाद्यान्नों की कितनी कितनी मात्रा सप्लाई की ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) एक विवरण (अनुबन्ध–2) संलग्न है। शेष राज्यों के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) इस अवधि में भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 6.34 लाख मीटरी टन खाद्यान्न अधिप्राप्त किये थे।

(ग) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एस०-डी०—801 67]

दिल्ली में चीनी की सप्लाई

3688. **श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त :** क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली की चीनी की सप्लाई मेरठ डिवीजन की चीनी मिलों से की जाती है, जहां चीनी के दाम तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से अधिक हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या दिल्ली महानगर परिषद ने सरकार से प्रार्थना की है कि दिल्ली को चीनी की सप्लाई मुरादाबाद डिवीजन की चीनी मिलों से की जाये, जहां चीनी के दाम लगभग 12 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल कम है; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां। मेरठ डिवीजन में मिलों में फालतू चीनी दिल्ली तथा पंजाब, हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान और गुजरात जैसे राज्यों को भी सप्लाई की जाती है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Express Highway to Haldia Port

3689. Shri H. P. Chatterjee:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the stage at which the proposal to construct an Express Highway or National Highway or a State Highway connecting Haldia Port with National Highway No. 6 near Kolaghat stands at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal State Government were asked to acquire lands for the purpose;

(c) if so, when the construction work will commence; and

(d) whether tenders have been called for the purpose?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The West Bengal Government have proposed a National Highway link, connecting Haldia port with N.H. No. 6 near Kolaghat. In order to enable the Government of India to consider this proposal, the State Government have been requested to send an up-to-date estimate for the project, which has not yet been received. A decision in the mater will be taken after the receipt of that estimate.

(b) No, Sir. An estimate for the acquisition of land has yet to be sanctioned on receipt of some essential information, which is awaited from the State Government, but in the meantime the Government of India have agreed to earmark a sum of Rs. 6.20 lakhs for the acquisition of land during 1967-68.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

सूखे के कारण आजमगढ़ जिले में बेरोजगारी

3690. श्री राम चरण : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने गत वर्ष आजमगढ़ जिले (उत्तर प्रदेश) में सूखा पड़ जाने के कारण बेरोजगार हुए व्यक्तियों को काम पर लगाने के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कोई सहायता दी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). सहायता सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही जिसमें कमी से प्रभावित जनसंख्या को रोजगार सुलभ करने और उनकी क्रय शक्ति बढ़ाने के लिये सहायता कार्य शुरू करने शामिल हैं, राज्य सरकारों द्वारा की जाती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार सहायता देने के लिए एक निर्धारित प्रतिमान के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों को सहायता कार्यों पर खर्च करने के लिये सहायता प्रदान करती है। राज्य सरकारों को राज्य के कमी से प्रभावित किसी भाग में कितनी ही संख्या में जिसे वे आवश्यक समझती है, सहायता कार्य खोलने की स्वतन्त्रता है। गत वर्ष सूखे से उत्पन्न संकट से निजात दिलाने के लिये आजमगढ़ जिले में सहायता कार्य शुरू किये गये थे लेकिन ये परियोजनाएं बन्द करनी पड़ी क्योंकि इन कार्यों पर काम करने वाले मजदूरों की संख्या पर्याप्त नहीं थी।

तथापि, जिले में अन्य सहायता सम्बन्धी कार्यवाही की गयी है। राज्य सरकार ने इन जिलों मुफ्त सहायता के लिये 20,000 रुपये, तकावी के लिये 50,000 रुपये और विविध सहायता खर्च के लिये 3,500 रुपये आवंटित किये हैं। राज्य सरकार ने मुफ्त वितरण के लिये जिले को निम्नलिखित खाद्य पदार्थ भी आवंटित किये हैं :—

गेहूं	175	मीटरी टन
दुग्धचूर्ण	48	,, ,,
बिस्कुट	2	,, ,,

अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के लिये केन्द्रीय सहायता

3691. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर :** क्या खाद्य, तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने राज्य के कुछ क्षेत्रों को अकालग्रस्त घोषित कर दिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का अकालग्रस्त क्षेत्रों के विद्यार्थियों के लिए विशेष केन्द्रीय अनुदान देने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस अनुदान की राशि क्या है और यह अनुदान किस रूप में होगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). सूखे से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के छात्रों को सहायता देने के लिये बिहार सरकार की एक योजना है इस योजना पर 2 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने का अनुमान है। बिहार सरकार ने अनुरोध किया है कि अन्य सहायता कार्यों पर खर्च के लिये जो केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जाती है वैसे ही इस योजना पर व्यय करने के लिये भी सहायता दी जाए। बिहार सरकार ने इस योजना के ब्यौरे मांगे गये हैं और ब्यौरे प्राप्त होने पर इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय किया जाएगा।

राजस्थान में पर्यटकों के लिये आकर्षक स्थान

3692. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के किन किन डिवीजनों में पर्यटकों के आकर्षण के स्थान हैं, जहां रिहायशी और मनोरंजन की सुविधायें तथा राजस्थान और भारत के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी मिल सकती है; और

(ख) उन स्थानों को, विशेषकर बीकानेर डिवीजन के ऐसे स्थानों को, विकसित करने के लिये उन्हें अधिक आकर्षक बनाने के लिये क्या योजनायें बनाई गई हैं ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) दूसरी और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के दौरान राजस्थान में पर्यटकों के लिये की गयी सुविधाएँ सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई हैं [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया देखिये संख्या एल० टी०-811(i)/67] भारत के बारे में सूचना भारत सरकार पर्यटन कार्यालय, जयपुर से तथा जयपुर, अजमेर, भरतपुर, चितौड़गढ़, जोधपुर, माउंट आबू एवं उदयपुर स्थित राज्य सरकार पर्यटन सूचना केन्द्रों से प्राप्त की जा सकती है।

(ख) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के भाग I के अंतर्गत जयपुर, भरतपुर तथा दीग में पर्यटन संबंधी स्कीमें प्रारंभ करने का विचार है। योजना के भाग II के अंतर्गत ली जाने वाली स्कीमों को राज्य सरकार के साथ परामर्श करने अभी अंतिम रूप दिया जाना है। भाग II के अंतर्गत स्कीमों के बारे में पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा प्रस्तुत किये गये अनंतिम प्रस्ताव सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल० टी० 811(ii)/67]।

Committees under the Ministry

3693. Shri S. R. Damani: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Advisory and Executive Committees formed under his Ministry during the year 1964-65;

(b) the constitution of such Committees and since when they have been working:

(e) the nature and functions performed by such Committees;

(d) the number of meetings of such Committees held during 1966-67; and

(e) the nature of recommendations, suggestions, resolutions and proposals that were submitted to Government by such Committees and the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (e). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as compiled.

Allocation for C. D. Blocks in Orissa

3695. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government have requested the Central Government to increase the allocation of Community Development Blocks in the State during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) No, Sir;

(b) Does not arise.

National Highways in Orissa

3696. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of National Highways in Orissa as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) the names of these Highways?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The total length of National Highways in Orissa, as on 30th April, 1967, was 1368·20 Kilometers (i.e. 852 miles), excluding the sections within Municipal limits.

(b) National Highways are designated by numbers, which are given below:

S. No.	National Highway No.	Route
1.	5	Calcutta-Cuttack-Visag-Madras Road.
2.	6	Dhulia-Nagpur-Sambalpur-Calcutta Road.
3.	42	Sambalpur-Cuttack Road.
4.	43	Raipur-Vizianagaram Road.

Import of tractors by Orissa

3698. Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Heerji Bhai:
Shri K. Pradhani:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign exchange was allotted to the Government of Orissa for the import of heavy crawler tractors during 1966-67 and 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Coastal Road between Cochin and Bombay

3697. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:
Shri K. Adichan:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned a scheme for the construction of a Coastal road between Cochin and Bombay;

(b) if so, the estimated cost thereof;

(c) when the work will start; and

(d) the proposed time limit for its completion?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) to (d). Presumably the members are referring to the West Coast Road under development from Panvel in Maharashtra State to Chalissari in the Kerala State. The Government of India have agreed to provide funds for developing this road to a single-lane fully bridged asphalted road. The estimated cost of the scheme to the scope agreed to by the Central Government is Rs. 22.39 crores. The development of the road is in progress since 1956 and is likely to be completed by the end of the Fourth Plan period provided necessary funds are available.

Central Road Fund

3698. **Shri Chintamani Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted out of the Central Road Fund for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 to Orissa; and

(b) the schemes for which the fund has been utilised in during 1966-67 and proposed to be utilised during 1967-68?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) A sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs was allotted during 1966-67. The provision in the budget for 1967-68 is Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha when received.

Development of Minor Ports in Kerala

3699. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri P. Gopalan:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shrimati Sushila Gopalan:
Shri P. Ramamurti:

Will the Minister of Transport and Shipping be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Central Government for a sea-going dredger;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter;

(c) whether the State Government have also requested the Centre for help to draw a master plan for the development of minor ports by conducting Hydrographic survey of all the minor ports; and

(d) if so, whether the Central Government have procured the services of Technical experts for the purpose?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b) In April 1967, the Government of Kerala asked for enhancement of the provision in the Central Sector of the Draft Fourth Five Year Plan from Rs. 85.21 lakhs to Rs. 325 lakhs for the development of minor ports in the State to cover the cost of a sea going dredger. Alternatively, they suggested that one of the two dredgers of the Minor Ports Dredging and Survey Organisation might be placed at their disposal. In view of the decision that Central assistance to State Governments should be restricted to carryover schemes from the

Central Sector of the Third Plan, enhancement of provision in the Fourth Plan was not found possible. One of the dredgers of the Minor Ports Dredging and Survey Organisation is now working at Bhavanagar and the other is at Caucutta during the guarantee period. The State Government have already been informed that it might be possible to make one dredger available to them by the end of 1967.

(c) and (d). A proposal has just been received from the Government of Kerala for obtaining under the Colombo Plan the services of a foreign expert to conduct studies on minor ports in the State and to prepare a Master Plan for their development. This will be examined.

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में चावल का मूल्य

3700. श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले : श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काश्मीर में सरकारी दुकानों पर चावल किस भाव बेचा जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रियायती दर पर चावल बेचने से होने वाला घाटा केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा पूरा किया जाता है;

(ग) काश्मीर में राज सहायता प्राप्त दरों पर खाद्यान्न बेचने पर पिछली तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में सरकार ने कुल कितनी राशि खर्च की;

(घ) क्या ये सुविधायें अन्य कुछ राज्यों को भी, जैसे बिहार के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र और उड़ीसा के आदिम जातीय क्षेत्र, दी गई हैं; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) 7 मार्च, 1967 को प्राप्त रिपोर्ट के आधार पर दरें 36 रुपये से 43 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तक थीं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । केन्द्रीय निर्गम मूल्य में ही सम्मिलित राज सहायता जो सभी राज्यों को दी जाती है, को छोड़ कर भारत सरकार जम्मू तथा काश्मीर में उपभोक्ता मूल्य, जो भाग (क) में दिया गया है, को बनाये रखने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट राज सहायता नहीं देती है ।

(ग) से (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Procurement and Selling Price of Wheat in U.P.

3701. Shri Baburao Patel: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh raised the price of procurement and selling of local wheat;

(b) whether the State Government had obtained prior approval of the Centre to effect this rise;

(c) whether the Government have seen press reports that prices of wheat in local markets have suddenly shot up; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Centre to the situation created by this action of the State Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Procurement prices of wheat were got approved by the Central Government. Selling prices are not required to be approved by the Central Government.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of answer to Part (b).

पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा गेहूं का संकर बीज उगाने का प्रयोग

3702. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लुधियाना स्थित पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय में राई तथा गेहूं के उत्तम बीजों से गेहूं का एक ऐसा संकर बीज पैदा करने का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, जिससे राई के दाने और पौधे के समान गेहूं पैदा किया जा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक मिली सफलता का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) गेहूं तथा राई के संकरीकरण की सम्भाव्यता पर अनुसन्धान कार्य पंजाब कृषि विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा शुरू किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है । इस सम्बन्ध में अभी वहां कोई कार्य नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) इस समय प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

National Highways in Uttar Pradesh

3703. Shri Vishwanath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) the total mileage of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh as on the 30th April, 1967; and

(b) the names thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The total length of National Highways in Uttar Pradesh as on 30th April 1967 was 1455 miles.

(b) A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-802/67].

Per Capita Consumption of Wheat and Rice

3704. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the figures of per capita production and per capita consumption of rice, wheat and other foodgrains in each State during 1965-66?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): A statement giving estimates of average per capita production and average per capita availability for human consumption of cereals for different States, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-803/67]. In the absence of a scientific and comprehensive survey on levels and patterns of consumption, it is not possible to give exact figures of per capita consumption for individual grains.

Supply of Fertilisers to U.P.

3705. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the total demand of U.P. Government for the supply of chemical fertilisers to them was not fully met by the Central Government last year;

(b) whether the Government of U.P. represented against this to the Centre; and

(c) if so, whether the quota is proposed to be increased in the case of Uttar Pradesh for the next year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). No. The fertiliser requirements of Uttar Pradesh for the year 1966-67, keeping in view the availability both from imports and indigenous production and the needs of priority Agricultural production programmes was assessed to be 1,26,709 tonnes of Nitrogen and this quantity was allotted in full.

(c) It is presumed the reference is to the year 1967-68; on the basis of the requirements of the different priority agricultural production programmes as assessed with due regard to the availability from imports and indigenous production, allotment of fertilisers equivalent to 1,46,810 tonnes in terms of Nitrogen is proposed to be made during 1967-68, from the Central Fertiliser Pool. In addition the State Government is expected to get fertilisers equivalent to 21,000 tonnes of Nitrogen from direct sales, from factories, during 1967-68. It will be seen that the fertiliser quota given to Uttar Pradesh during 1967-68, is higher than that given during 1966-67.

Loss of Foodgrains in Storage

3706. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of transit and storage losses of foodgrains during 1965-66;

(b) the reasons therefor and the steps taken to reduce such losses; and

(c) the action taken against the persons held responsible in this behalf?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) The extent of transit and storage losses of foodgrains during 1965-66 is indicated below:—

	Quantity of Loss (M.T.)	% of loss to the total quantity handled/ stored
1. Transit losses .	25,316	0·29
2. Storage losses .	6,300	0·13

(b) Certain losses are recorded in transit or in storage because the mode and extent of weighment might not be the same at the points of loading and unloading or at the points of receipt and issue. Such losses are notional.

Certain losses in weight are recorded in transit and storage due to driage of moisture in the grain. Such losses represent only losses in weight and not physical losses of foodgrains.

Losses in storage also occur due to infestation by insects and on account of rats, birds, squirrels etc. To prevent such losses the following measures are taken:—

(1) Government constructed godowns which are rodent-proof and damp-proof.

(2) Suitable dunnage is provided for the grain bags.

(3) Grain is inspected at the time of receipt, during storage and at the time of issue by technically qualified staff.

(4) Technical treatments for pest control are carried out from time to time as and when necessary.

Losses in transit also occur due to spillage in wagons and through wagon door crevices or due to bursting of bags in handling. The spillage is collected and utilised wherever possible. Vigilance is exercised in respect of packing and handling to minimise spillage.

To reduce losses in transit, the following measures are taken:—

(i) Security measures at the time of loading and unloading have been tightened up.

(ii) Escorts are provided during transit between loading points and godowns where necessary.

(iii) Weighment is done both at the time of despatch and receipt.

(iv) Prompt action is taken to pursue tenable claims against the railways or the Road Transport Contractors when the losses are attributable to them.

(c) In the case of rail transit losses, where claims are tenable against the Railways, steps are taken to effect recoveries from them. Similarly, in the case of road transit losses responsibility of the road transport contractors is fixed where possible and amounts recovered from them. For other losses also, investigations are carried out with a view to fixing responsibility before action for regularisation of the losses is taken.

Supply of Wheat and Sugar to U.P.

3787. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat and sugar allotted and actually supplied to Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67; and

(b) the requirement of wheat and sugar in Uttar Pradesh during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The quantities of imported wheat and sugar allotted and actually despatched or released to Uttar Pradesh during 1966-67 (April-March) were:

(Figures in '000 tonnes)

	Allotment	Despatched or released
Wheat . . .	677·4	621·1
Sugar . . .	328·9	346·1

(b) It is not possible to assess the requirements. The U.P. Government had asked for an allotment of 2 lakh tonnes of wheat per month and 24 lakh tonnes of sugar for the entire year during 1967-68.

Exploratory Tubewells

3788. Shri Nathu Ram Ahirwar: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Exploratory Tube Well Organisation has done some ground water survey by drilling exploratory tube-wells in each State;;

(b) how many of these were successful due to tapping of Food aquifers and how many tube-wells did not indicate good aquifers or water bearing strata, State-wise;

(c) whether any areas have been selected and recommended for development by tube-wells in each State based on these exploratory tube-wells;

(d) what is the area irrigated by existing tube-wells in the different parts of these States; and

(e) what area can possibly be brought under the tubewell irrigation in these selected areas?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, the Exploratory Tubewe'ls Organisation has been carrying out groundwater exploration in different parts of the country.

(b) Out of 580 exploratory bores drilled by that Organisation, so far, 283 bores have proved successful. State-wise break-up is given in Appendix I. laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-804/67].

(c) Yes, 84 areas proved groundwater worthy in 14 States have been recommended for development by tubewells.

(d) Information received from the State Governments is given in Appendix II, laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—|67).

(e) If 200 acres are taken as the norm for irrigated area per tubewell, then about 52,600 crop acres are expected to be irrigated by the 263 successful exploratory bores drilled by the Exploratory Tubewells Organisation.

Purchase of Rice from South America

3709. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Onkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether the possibility of buying rice from South American countries has been explored; and

(b) if so, the quantity of rice likely to be imported from these countries in 1967-68 and the price thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantity, price and other terms of purchase are still under negotiation.

Merit Scheme for Scientists in I.C.A.R.

3710. **Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:**
Shri Onkar Singh:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether a merit scheme for scientists has been introduced in Indian Council of Agricultural Research; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-805/67].

Cultivation near River Banks

3711. **Shri Abdul Gani Dar:** Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to put the banks of the rivers under cultivation, under 'Grow More Food Scheme'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the State Governments have been consulted in this matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) There is no Central Scheme as such for bringing river bank lands under cultivation. Lands which alluviate after the flood season are invariably cultivated for growing rabi and zaid-rabi crops. Also dry river basins are increasingly being utilised for cultivation of crops. Land within embankments when not under submergence is generally cultivated according to local rights and usage.

(b) The Government of India is negotiating with the Government of Punjab for establishment of a Central Seed Farm on 7091 acres in Sutlej Bed Area.

Scholarships for Research Work in I.C.A.R.

3712. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Hoerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students at present getting Government scholarships in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for research work; and

(b) how many of them belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The total number of students getting Indian Council of Agricultural Research fellowships for research work (at M.Sc. & Ph.D level) is 324. Of these 136 are financed out of the Fourth Plan provisions and 188 out of I.C.A.R. Cess funds.

(b) The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who are receiving the fellowships at present is not known because no information is collected in this respect, the awards being made solely on the basis of merit.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research

3713. **Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:**
Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research held so far during 1966; and

(b) the principal discussions taken in these meetings?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Fifty six meetings were held during the calendar year 1966. These include meetings of the Society, its Governing Body, Standing Finance Committee, Standing Committee for Agricultural Research, Standing Committee for Animal Sciences Research, Standing Committee for Agricultural Education, Standing Committee for Agricultural Economics, Statistical and Marketing Research and various Scientific and Commodity Committees.

(b) (It is presumed that the word 'discussions' has been used in place of the word 'decisions'). In addition to sanctioning of new and continuing Research Schemes, the following decisions were taken at these meetings:—

(i) Adoption of the revised Rules and Bye-laws of the Society so as to make the Society, a functional, technically competent and fully autonomous organisation, capable of developing and administering a National Programme of Agricultural Research.

(ii) Revision of the Constitution of the Standing Finance Committee and its functions.

(iii) Acceptance of the transfer of the various Research Institutes, which have so far been functioning under the Government and the Commodity Committees along with the assets and liabilities.

(iv) Finalisation of revised organisational set-up at the level of top technical Scientists at the Council's headquarters and up-grading of posts of Directors of the three Central Institutes of National Importance.

(v) Purchase of land for construction of residential quarters for the research side staff of the council.

(vi) Extension of the scheme of merit promotions and advance increments to all the Scientific Workers in the Institutes of the Council.

(vii) Appointment of small Scientific Panels of Top Scientists in place of Scientific and Commodity Committees of the Council.

(viii) Setting up of a Civil Engineering Unit at the Council's Headquarters.

Pumping Sets for Orissa

3714. **Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:**
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has recently been received from the Orissa Government for the supply of pumping sets in the State, during 1967-1968; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Aerodrome at Digha in West Bengal

3715. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to build an aerodrome for tourists at Digha in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the steps taken to implement the proposal;

(c) the estimated cost of the aerodrome and the site selected; and

(d) when it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) At present the Government of India have no proposal to construct an aerodrome at Digha.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

बाल-विवाह रोक अधिनियम, 1929 के अन्तर्गत विवाह

3716. श्री बालमोकी चौधरी : क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बाल-विवाह रोक अधिनियम, 1929 बनने के पश्चात् देश में ऐसे कितने विवाह हुए हैं, जिनमें वर तथा वधु की आयु निर्धारित सीमा से कम थी; और

(ख) ऐसे विवाहों के बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विधि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डा० रा० सुब्रह्मण्यं) : (क) बाल विवाह निषेध अधिनियम, 1929 विधान के समवर्ती क्षेत्र में की विषय होने के कारण, यह राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रशासित होता है, और इसलिये यह जानकारी केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास उपलब्ध नहीं है । इसके अतिरिक्त, यह अधिनियम लगभग 39 वर्षों से प्रवृत्त रहने के कारण, राज्य सरकारों के लिये भी यह जानकारी देना व्यवहारतः सम्भव न हो सकेगा ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

क्षेत्रीय खाद्य निदेशक, नई दिल्ली

3717. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :
श्री न० स्व० शर्मा :
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री डी० पी० शाह :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि क्षेत्रीय खाद्य निदेशक, नई दिल्ली के अधीनस्थ सभी डिपुओं को भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने 1 नवम्बर, 1966 से अपने कब्जे में ले लिया है;

(ख) क्या एक उप-निदेशक, एक सहायक निदेशक तथा प्रायः उतने ही कर्मचारी क्षेत्रीय खाद्य निदेशक के कार्यालय की लेखा शाखा में अब भी काम कर रहे हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) और (ग). उत्तरी क्षेत्र के हिसाब किताब से सम्बन्धित अवशिष्ट कार्य को पूरा करने के लिये क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय की लेखा शाखा में एक उपनिदेशक, एक सहायक निदेशक और बहुत ही कम संख्या में अन्य स्टाफ के पद चलते रहने दिये गये हैं ।

Cooperative Sugar Mills in Orissa

3718. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Hoorji Bhai:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cooperative sugar mills are going to be set up in Orissa during 1967-68; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) A co-operative sugar mill at Baragarh (Orissa) has been licensed, but is not likely to be set up during 1967-68.

(b) Question does not arise.

Aid for Cooperative Movement

3719. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan or aid was given by the Centre to the Orissa Government during 1966-67 to gear-up cooperative movement in the State; and

(b) *if so, the details thereof?*

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) and (b). A statement of loans and grants given to Orissa Government for co-operative development schemes in 1966-67 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in *Library. See No. LT-806/67*].

Re-employment of Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research

3720. Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director-General of Indian Council of Agricultural Research New Delhi is a retired and re-employed officer;

(b) if so, what are the employment opportunities for young scientists if, such people are not allowed to retire at the age of 58; and

(c) the number of Officers from the scientists pool who have been employed in Indian Council of Agricultural Research during the last 5 years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the last 5 years 10 Pool officers of Scientists' Pool have been employed in the I.C.A.R.

Expenditure on C.D. Blocks, Nicobar Island

3721. Shri R. K. Sinha: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure on the Nicobar Community Development Block during the years 1963—67·

(b) the expenditure year-wise on actual welfare and community schemes undertaken by the Block amongst the tribal Nicobarese population; and

(c) the expenditure scheme-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) Rs. 6,23,205.

(b)

1963-64	Rs. 86,029
1964-65	Rs. 89,230
1965-66	Rs. 69,976
1966-67	Rs. 61,964

(c) Expenditure under different development heads of schemes was as follows:

(i) Agriculture & Animal Husbandry schemes	Rs. 36,409
(ii) Health & Rural Sanitation schemes	Rs. 1,00,202
(iii) Education schemes	Rs. 43,428
(iv) Social Education schemes	Rs. 69,382
(v) Village Industries schemes	Rs. 31,598
(vi) Housing schemes	Rs. 6,180

Survey of Rajasthan Canal Project

3722. Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Jyotirmoy Basu:
Shri P. Ramamurti:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Vishwanatha Menon:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:
Shri Nambiar:
Shri C. K. Chakrapani:
Shri K. Anirudhan:

Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether an American firm has been selected to make an aerial survey for the second phase of the Rajasthan Canal Project; and

(b) if so, the safeguards taken to ensure that survey will not be used for reconnaisance of the strategic areas in the Districts of Jaisalmer and Bikaner?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Creation of Posts of Deputy Election Commissioners

3723. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a few posts of Deputy Election Commissioners were created for the Fourth General Elections;

(b) if so, the number of such posts and the names of persons who were appointed to these posts; and

(c) whether it is a fact that some of the posts were kept vacant for a long time?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Law (Shri D. R. Chavan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Three posts of Deputy Election Commissioners were created for the Fourth General Elections. Only one post was filled by Shri N. D. Buch, an Officer of the Indian Administrative Service, by transfer from the Ministry of Defence.

(c) Yes, Sir. The other two posts were not filled partly with a view to economy and partly because of the difficulty in getting really suitable men for the posts at short notice.

Setting up of Agricultural Processing Industries

3724. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign countries have offered any help to Indian Co-operative Institutions in setting up Agricultural Processing Industries; and

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the terms of their collaboration and the details of the products proposed to be manufactured with annual capacity of output?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) and (b). There is no offer from any foreign country for collaboration with co-operatives in India for setting up agricultural processing industries. However, Bulgaria, Hungary and Yougoslavia have shown interest in supplying fruit and vegetable processing machinery to Indian cooperatives under rupee trade agreements entered into by these countries with India.

Aerodromes in Mysore State

3725. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal for the construction of new aerodromes or air-strips and for the expansion of the existing aerodromes in Mysore State; and

(b) if so, the places where new aerodromes or air strips are proposed to be constructed and aerodromes to be expanded?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) New aerodromes are proposed to be constructed at Hassan, Bijapur and Hospet for tourist traffic in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The aerodrome at Mangalore is being developed for operations by Fokker Friendship aircraft, and also for occasional use by Viscounts.

Bridge over the Tungabhadra River

3726. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal from the Mysore and Andhra Pradesh Governments to construct an inter-State bridge across the Tungabhadra river near Madhavavaram-Mantralaya in Raichur and Kurnool Districts' border;

(b) if so, the estimated amount and the present position of the proposal; and

(c) when the work is expected to be started and completed?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The Mysore Government have recently submitted a request for a grant for this bridge, which is estimated to cost Rs. 45 lakhs. No proposal has, however, been received on this point from the Andhra Pradesh Government. The request of Mysore Government is being examined but a decision in the matter can be taken only after the allocations for the Fourth Plan have been finalised.

(c) Does not arise.

Imported Vehicles for providing facilities to Tourists

3727. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Tourism has acquired foreign manufactured and imported vehicles for their agencies providing facilities to the tourists;

(b) if so, the number of such vehicles acquired and their models since 1965 to-date, year-wise, and the cost of each vehicle;

(c) the average monthly mileage these vehicles have been covering since their acquisition to date and the places where they are plying; and

(d) the agencies plying these vehicles?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 45 Dodge Polara air-conditioned 1965 model cars were imported and 5 Ford Thames Coaches were purchased from COMEX EXPEDITION I in 1965.

(i) The cost of these cars has not yet been finally determined. It is expected to be from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 45,000 approximately for each car.

(ii) Cost of each coach Rs. 1,15,000 (approximately).

(c) *Cars*: 1750 miles per month per car approximately.

Coaches: 1211 miles per month per coach.

The vehicles are plying mainly in Delhi, Bombay, Bangalore and Trivandrum (India Tourism Development Corporation operates coach services within Delhi and between Delhi and Chandigarh, and Delhi and Jaipur).

(d) 1. India Tourism Development Corporation, New Delhi . . . . 30 cars
2. Indian Airlines Corporation, New Delhi . . 3 ,,
3. M/s Modern Garage, Bombay . . . 2 ,,
4. M/s Surefect Motor Service, Bombay . . 2 ,,
5. M/s Sanghi Motors (Bombay) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay . . . 1 ,,
6. Mysore State Road Transport Corporation, Bangalore . . . . 3 ,,
7. Kerala Tourism and Handicraft Corporation (State owned Undertaking) Trivandrum . . . 1 ,,
8. Prime Minister . . 1 ,,
9. Cars yet to be allotted . 2 ,,

Total . 45 cars

All the five coaches are being run by the India Tourism Development Corporation.

Productive Tubewells dug during 1961—65

3728. Shri Sequeira:
Shri S. M. Joshi:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri P. M. Sayeed:
Dr. Surya Prakash Puri:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of productive tubewells dug during 1961-62, 1965 and 1966, state-wise; and

(b) the number of tubewells proposed to be dug during 1967 State-wise?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected from the State Governments and would be laid on the Table of the Sabha, as soon as it has been collected.

High Yielding Varieties Programme in Orissa

3729. Shri D. Amat: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state how many acres of land will be covered, in Orissa, under paddy, maize and jowar cultivation, separately out of 16.1 million acres proposed to be cultivated with high yielding varieties during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): The area proposed to be covered with the high yielding varieties of paddy, maize and jowar in Orissa during 1967-68 will be approximately 3,83,100 acres, as indicated below:

(Area in '000 acres)

Crop	Target for Kharif 1967	Target for Rabi/Summer 1967–68	Total
Paddy	220	140	360
Maize	12	8	20
Jowar	3	0·1	3·1
TOTAL .	235	148·1	383·1

Besides, an area of about 5,000 acres will also be covered under Mexican wheat during the rabi season 1967-68.

Offer of Wheat by Punjab

3730. Shri Yajna Datt Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have offered to the Centre five lakh tons of wheat during the current season; and

(b) how much of the imported wheat is being given to Punjab to meet its requirements during the current year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) No, Sir, Only about 2.25 lakh tonnes of indigenous wheat is expected to be made available by the Punjab Government to the Central Pool during the current season.

(b) Punjab being a surplus State in wheat, no imported wheat as such is being given to the State. In order to meet the requirements of the Roller Flour Mills in the State, a quantity of about 5.000 tonnes of imported wheat is, however, at present being allotted to these mills every month.

Transport Facilities in Madhya Pradesh

3731. Shri G. S. *Mishra:* Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Madhya Pradesh have submitted any scheme to improve road transport facilities;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Not so far, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Fertilisers from Australia

3732. Shri Y. A. Prasad:
Shri B. Barua:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Fertilisers received from Australia during the year 1966-67; and

(b) the amount of Fertilisers likely to be received under the credit of 2 millions for the year 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Nil.

(b) The Department of Agriculture arranges imports of fertilisers with the foreign exchange allocations made every year by the Department of Economic Affairs. No allocation of Australian Credit funds have so far been made for import of fertilisers during 1967-68. However, fertilisers worth $85,348 are expected to be received from Australia under the Freedom from Hunger Campaign programme. The value of these fertilisers in Rupees is proposed to be used for financing Freedom from Hunger Campaign Project—Training Farm for Young Farmers at Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh.

बिहार को प्रति व्यक्ति चीनी की सप्लाई

3733. श्री भूपेन्द्र प्रसाद : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 6 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1562 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार राज्य को प्रति वर्ष प्रति व्यक्ति केवल 2.12 किलो के हिसाब से चीनी दी जाने के क्या विशेष कारण हैं जबकि पश्चिम बंगाल, महाराष्ट्र, दिल्ली, चण्डीगढ़ और पंजाब को क्रमशः 5.27 किलो, 6.36 किलो, 21.13 किलो, 30.00 किलो और 6.57 किलो के हिसाब से चीनी दी जाती है; और

(ख) क्या बिहार की तुलना में इन राज्यों में अधिक चीनी पैदा की जाती है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) पिछले खपत के रुख को ध्यान में रख कर चीनी के मासिक कोटे निर्धारित किये गये हैं । लोगों की आदत, औद्योगिकीकरण, शहरीकरण तथा गुड़ और खंडसारी आदि जैसी मीठी वस्तुओं पर निर्भर हुए यह प्रवृत्ति प्रत्येक क्षेत्र में भिन्न भिन्न होती है ।

(ख) जी नहीं, महाराष्ट्र को छोड़कर, जिस राज्य ने बिहार से अधिक चीनी पैदा की ।

Cooperative Societies in Manipur

3734. Shri M. Meghachandra: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered Co-operative societies in the Union Territory of **Manipur** liquidated so far;

(b) the number of cooperative farming societies functioning at present and the total area under them;

(c) the number of applications submitted for registration as Cooperative Farming Societies pending at present; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay in disposing them off?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Flying Clubs

3735. Shri Atam Das:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:

Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the increase in the price of petrol has hard hit the Flying Clubs in India particularly the Delhi Flying Club;

(b) whether the Flying Clubs have approached the Directorate General of Civil Aviation for a rebate on the price of petrol and increase in the flying hours; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) to (c). Increase in the price of petrol is bound to increase the operational costs of the Flying Clubs. No request has, however, been received so far from any Flying Club for being allowed a rebate on the price of petrol. Certain Clubs have requested the Director General of Civil Aviation for enhancement in the number of Flying hours upto which subsidised flying training may be imparted by them during the current year. The matter is under examination.

Development of Kemmanagudi Hill Station

3736. Shri S. A. Agadi: Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop the famous Kemmanagudi Hill station in Mysore State to attract foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details of the expenditure involved; and

(c) when the work will start and the time by which it will be completed?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) No, Sir. The Central Government has no proposal to develop Kemmanagudi Hill Station in Mysore to attract foreign tourists.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Tractors in the Country

3737. Shri B. N. Kureel: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of agricultural tractors in the country at present;

(b) the number of tractors imported country-wise out of them; and

(c) the number of Indian manufactured tractors out of them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The total number of agricultural tractors in the country is about 52,000.

(b) Of these, about 32,000 tractors are imported ones. The country-wise break-up of this figure is not available.

(c) About 20,000.

Alga from Sea Water

3738. Shrimati Sushil Rohatgi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any experiments in converting Alga from the sea water into edible product:

(b) if so, the result thereof; and

(c) whether in view of the food scarcity in the country Government are prepared to take up production of alga for edible purposes on a big scale?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir. Experiments in converting Algae (sea weeds) from the sea water into edible products are being conducted by Central Salt and Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar.

(b) Experiments for isolating proteins for edible purposes from Algae, are still in progress. The results so far obtained however, indicate that there is little scope for large-scale production and use of Algae for human consumption, because the raw material (sea weeds) is scarce, and it may be difficult to secure consumer preference. Studies are, however, being conducted.

(c) Algae would only be potential source of supplementary protein for use as adjuncts to normal diet. It is premature to think of using algae for human consumption as the methods of commercial production, economics, pattern of utilisation and other aspects have yet to be satisfactorily worked out.

Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institute

3739. Shri Dhuleshwar Meena:
Shri Ramachandra Ulaka:
Shri K. Pradhani:
Shri Heerji Bhai:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue receipts on account of Cess etc. of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research during 1966-67: and

(b) the expenditure on research work and on headquarter staff during the same period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde):

(in lakhs of Rupees)

(a) Revenue Receipts on account of Cess etc. of the I. C. A. R. during 1966-67	
Receipts under A. P. Cess Act . . .	71·51
Interest from investments etc. . .	10·07
Revenue Receipts .	12·24
	93·82

(b) (i) Expenditure on Research Work .	79·30
(ii) Expenditure on Headquarters Administration (including contingent expenditure and also expenditure on the staff of the Institute of Agricultural Research Statistics) . . .	37·05
	116·35

NOTE :— The excess expenditure has been met out of the savings of previous years.

Wild Animals in National Parks

3740. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the types and number of wild animals in 1960 and now in various National Parks separately for each period;

(b) whether there is a reduction in their number now and if so, the causes thereof and the steps taken to stop this decline; and

(c) by what time the results should be expected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Development of Horticulture in M.P.

3741. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Shri G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the amount proposed to be given to the Madhya Pradesh Government for development of horticulture during 1967-68?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): The Central financial assistance is not sanctioned or released for individual schemes but only for broad heads of development. As such it is not possible to give the figures of Central assistance intended exclusively for development of horticulture in Madhya Pradesh during 1967-68.

Supply of Fertilizer to Madhya Pradesh

3742. Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary: Shri G. S. Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Fertilizers supplied to Madhya Pradesh during 1965-66 and 1966-67;

(b) whether this quota will be increased; in 1967-68; and

(c) if so, the quantity thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) The different kinds of Nitrogenous fertilizers supplied to Madhya Pradesh during the years 1965-66, and 1966-67 are as follows:

(Figures in Tonnes

Kinds of Fertilisers	Qty. supplied during 1965-66	Qty. supplied during 1966-67
Sulphate of Ammonia	53,386	24,304
Urea . . .	15,898	7,665
Calcium Amm. Nitrate . . .	15,392	3,800
Amm. Phosphate .	..	5,393
Total (In terms of Nitrogen) . .	21,679	7,396

N.B.:—The State Government had a carry-over stock of 36,232 tonnes of Nitrogen on 1-4-66. Hence they surrendered allotments other than the quantity allotted during the 1st quarter of 1966-67.

(b) and (c). The State Government had a carry-over stock of 17,300 tonnes Nitrogen on 1st April, 1967. Taking this and the different production programmes of the State into consideration it is proposed to allot 12,000 tonnes Nitrogen to Madhya Pradesh during 1967-68, to meet its fertiliser requirements.

दिल्ली में अंगूर उपजाना

3743. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री नरदेव स्नातक :
श्री आत्म दास :
डा० सूर्य प्रकाश पुरी :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने यह सिद्ध कर दिया है कि दिल्ली के इर्द गिर्द के क्षेत्र में वाणिज्यिक आधार पर अंगूर उपजाये जा सकते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा दिल्ली और उसके इर्द गिर्द के क्षेत्र में इन किस्मों के अंगूर कब तक उपजाये जायेंगे ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली के इर्द गिर्द के क्षेत्र में वाणिज्यिक आधार पर अंगूर के कुछ बागीचे पहले ही स्थापित हो चुके हैं और उत्पादकों में वितरण के लिये कुछ फसल किस्में तैयार की जा रही हैं । दिल्ली के आस पास अंगूरों के क्षेत्र का विस्तार होने की सम्भावना है ।

Theft and Pilferage at Bombay Port Docks

3744. **Shri Virendraknmar Shah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of theft and pilferage occuring at various docks of the Bombay Port Trust per annum for the past three years;

(b) whether the average is over Rupees one lakh a day;

(c) the total value and number of claims from importers for shortages received during each of these years and the amount paid to them;

(d) the number of claims still pending and their total value; and

(e) the type of goods usually pilfered?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a)

Year	No. of thefts in docks	Value Rs.
1964-65 . . .	475	9,32,272
1965-66 . . .	446	7,05,602
1966-67 . . .	398	6,42,501

(b) No. Sir.

(c) Year	No. of claims	Value Rs.	Amount paid
1964-65 .	14	82,047·50	Nil.
1965-66 .	40	6,90,965·49	Nil.
1966-67 .	72	8,08,237·53	Nil.

(d) All the claims have been repudiated by the Bombay Port Trust.

(c) The type of goods usually pilfered are Ball Bearings, copper (Wire, Bars and Cables), Dyes and colours, Electrical goods, Machinery and parts, Metals, Motorcar accessories, Nylon cones and bobbins, Stainless steel sheets and circles.

Seismological Laboratory at Srinagar

3745. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri C. Janardhanan:

Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a seismological laboratory at Srinagar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the project?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Srinagar is one of the seven centres where it is proposed to set up seismological observatories during the Fourth Plan period to augment the network in the seismic zone of the country.

(c) The non-recurring expenditure on equipment, buildings etc., is estimated at about Rs. 3,40,000 and the recurring expenditure at about Rs. 10,500 a year.

Palam Airport

3746. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the new design of Palam Airport will be made by the foreign architects;

(b) if so, the reasons for choosing foreign architects to do this job; and

(c) the reasons for not sending Indian Architects to foreign countries for further training?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). No architect or firm of architects has yet been appointed to design the terminal building for Palam airport. The National Design Institute, Ahmedabad, has been entrusted with the task of preparing a feasibility report for a new terminal complex at this airport. The Institute is proceeding with this work in consultation with a German Architect who is on the Institute's panel of architects. The question of selecting an architect or a firm of architects for the designing of the new complex will be considered after the feasibility report is received and has been examined.

(c) Does not arise.

Delhi Milk Scheme

3747. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of chilling centres of Delhi Milk Scheme lying idle at present;

(b) how much of the expenditure on account of their maintenance and salaries has been incurred over these idle chilling centres; and

(c) who is responsible for keeping these chilling centres idle and what steps have been taken to overcome such a great loss?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Five at Bahadurgarh, Kharkhauda, Alipur, Bawana and Najafgarh.

(b) Rs. 21,000.

(c) These centres are located in close proximity of Delhi even when milk is available the private trade finds it more profitable to bring the same directly to the city.

The Centres at Bahadurgarh and Kharikhauda were reserved for handling milk procured through coopera-

tives. Milk was collected at Bahadurgarh centre upto January, 1965, and at Kharkhauda upto August, 1966. Bawana and Najafgarh centres have been handed over to DMS only recently.

In the circumstances stated above, it is difficult to hold any particular person responsible. No one has kept the chilling centres idle. This has happened mainly due to circumstances beyond our control.

It has now been decided to shift equipment from these centres to areas where milk is readily available. This will enable DMS to utilise these equipments instead of buying new ones.

Officers on Deputation

3748. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Officers in his Ministry who have come on deputation at present;

(b) the expenditure incurred on their deputation allowances upto the 31st March, 1967; and

(c) the reasons for appointing Officers on deputation in his Ministry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) 85. (Eighty five).

(b) Rs. 82,793.00 (during 1966-67).

(c) To fill posts requiring special expertise, technical qualifications and experience and knowledge of field conditions.

Delhi Milk Scheme

3749. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss incurred by the Delhi Milk Scheme upto 1965-66 from the commencement of the scheme; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) The Delhi Milk Scheme, after taking into account the interest on the capital and depreciation on buildings, equipments etc., had incurred a total loss of Rs. 185.07 lakh from the commencement of the Project upto 1965-66.

The Scheme is expected to make a marginal profit during 1966-67 accounts for which are yet to be finalised.

(b) The main cause for losses incurred by the Scheme is that the procurement price of milk has been steadily rising and selling prices of milk have not been raised correspondingly. A statement showing the selling prices and purchase price of milk from time to time is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-807/67*].

Overtime Allowance

3750. Shri Ram Charan: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount of overtime allowance paid to the staff in his Ministry during the last five financial years?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): The amount of Overtime Allowance paid to the staff in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation during the last five financial years is as under:—

Year	*Amount paid*
1962-63	Rs. 1,19,602
1963-64	Rs. 1,83,747
1964-65	Rs. 2,29,717
1965-66	Rs. 2,54,541
1966-67	Rs. 2,82,626

Canadian Assistance to Achieve Self-Sufficiency in Food

3751. Shri N. K. Sanghi: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Canada have promised to give assistance for the Indian programme of self-sufficiency in food by early 1971; and

(b) if so, the nature of the assistance likely to be given?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The Government of Canada have shown interest in offering assistance for some agricultural projects in this country. The matter is at present under negotiation with that Government.

National Highway No. 8

3752. Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made to divert the National Highway No. 8, which goes from Delhi to Ahmedabad via Jaipur to avoid the congested city routes; and

(b) the bye-passes proposed to be constructed around major cities along its route so that the through traffic is not held up?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) The requisite information is given below:

I. DIVERSION

The construction of a 102 mile long diversion between Gurgaon and Shahpura at a cost of Rs. 92 lakh is nearing completion.

II. BYPASSES

(i) *Gurgaon.*

Land has been acquired in the entire length. Earthwork and construction of culverts for the portion of the byepass connecting Gurgaon-Alwar and Gurgaon-Manesar roads are complete.

(ii) *Amber.*

Land acquisition is in progress. Construction of the road in the portions, where land has been acquired, is in progress.

(iii) *Jaipur*

Construction of the portion of the byepass connecting Jaipur-Delhi road and Jaipur-Agra road is nearing completion. Work on the construction of cross-drainage works in the reach is in progress.

(iv) *Rajnagar.*

Construction of the byepass is nearing completion. Work on the construction of a bridge across Taleri river on the byepass is about 50 per cent complete.

(v) *Ahmedabad.*

Acquisition of land has been sanctioned. Acquisition of land is in progress.

(b) It is proposed to complete the construction of the byepasses which have already been taken up. In addition to them, byepasses at Kishengarh and Ajmer may also be constructed, subject to the availability of funds.

Uniform Road Signs on the National Highways

3753. Shri Brij Raj Singh Kotah: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to make uniform size, shape and colour of all the road signs, meant for the motorist as guide, on at least all the National Highways; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) and (b). The traffic signs for the guidance of motorists are prescribed in the Ninth Schedule to the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. These signs are in force in all the States and Union Territories and, as such, uniformity already exists in this respect throughout the country.

Roads in Adivasi Area of Bastar

3754. **Shri J. Sundar Lal:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government about construction of roads and bridges in the Adivasi area of Bastar during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Transport and Shipping (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir. A few improvement works on roads and bridges in Bastar District are already in progress.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-808/67].

स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि मंत्रालय में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

3755. श्री ओलहू प्रसाद :
श्री रवि राय :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :

क्या स्वास्थ्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मंत्रालय के प्रशासनिक डिवीजन में कितने सैक्शनों में मूलतः हिन्दी में काम किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि हिन्दी में प्राप्त पत्रों और मूलतः हिन्दी में तैयार किये गये पत्रादि के उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा अंग्रेजी अनुवाद मांगना हिन्दी प्रयोग करने में मुख्य बाधा है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बाधा को दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) तीन अनुभागों में जहां कर्मचारी हिन्दी जानते हैं या हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षित हैं, टिप्पणी आदि का कार्य यथासम्भव हिन्दी में होता है तथा कर्मचारियों को मूल कार्य हिन्दी में करने के लिये उत्साहित किया जाता है । हिन्दी के पत्रों के उत्तर हिन्दी में भेजे जाते हैं तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी को निर्देश आदि भी हिन्दी में दिये जाते हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

विदेशी पर्यटक

3756. श्री ओलहू प्रसाद :
श्री रवि राय :
श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :
श्री राम सेवक यादव :

क्या पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री 6 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1554 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अंग्रेजी न जानने वाले विदेशी पर्यटकों की सुविधा के लिये बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास और दिल्ली जैसे बड़े शहरों में दुभाषियों की व्यवस्था की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन सुविधाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) इन स्थानों पर पर्यटन कार्यालयों ने विदेशी भाषायें जानने वाले काफी संख्या में मार्गदर्शकों को प्रशिक्षित किया है । ऐसे मार्ग-दर्शकों की संख्या निम्न प्रकार है :—

1. दिल्ली .	4	स्पेनिश .	1
		फ्रेंच .	2
		जर्मन .	1
2. मद्रास .	2	फ्रेंच .	1
		जर्मन .	1
3. बम्बई .	11	फ्रेंच .	5
		स्पेनिश .	3
		जर्मन .	2
		जापानी .	1
4. कलकत्ता	5	फ्रेंच/रूसी/जर्मन	1
		फ्रेंच/जर्मन .	1
		फ्रेंच/स्पेनिश .	1
		फ्रेंच .	1
		रूसी .	1

Sinking of Cypriot Ship

3757. Shri Atam Das: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Cypriot freighter carrying goods for India sank near the Port of Cochin recently; and

(b) if so, the loss suffered on the goods booked for India?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). A Cypriot vessel S. S. "Free Merchant" sank in the Arabian Sea on the 9th June, 1967 about 768 Kilometers from Cochin and about 992 Kilometers from Bombay. On the basis of present information it is not definitely known whether she was carrying goods booked for India. It is not therefore possible to estimate the loss, if any, suffered on this account.

Passenger Shipping Service to USA

3758. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no regular Passenger Shipping Service between India and both the coasts of the U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the difficulties in starting such a service and how Government are planning to overcome the same?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) Yes.

(b) The volume of passenger traffic likely to avail of the sea route directly between India and both the coasts of the USA may not be adequate for operating such a passenger service economically.

चूहों द्वारा खाया गया अनाज

3759. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री क० मि० मधुकर :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि चूहे लाखों मन अनाज प्रति वर्ष खा जाते हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात के आंकड़े निकाले हैं कि गत वर्ष चूहे कुल कितना अनाज खा गये; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बर्बादी को रोकने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है और इसके फलस्वरूप अब तक क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). खेतों व स्टोरों में भी चूहे खाद्यान्नों को हानि पहुंचाते हैं । चूहों द्वारा होने वाली हानि के ठीक ठीक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं फिर भी अनुमान है कि कुल खाद्यान्नों का लगभग 2—4 प्रतिशत

भाग चूहों द्वारा नष्ट हो जाता है । चूहों को नियंत्रण में रखने के लिये किये गये उपायों के फलस्वरूप चूहों द्वारा होने वाली हानि धीरे धीरे कम होती जा रही है ।

(ग) (1) केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकारें चूहों द्वारा होने वाली हानि के विषय में सतर्क हैं । राज्य सरकारों के कृषि विभागों ने वनस्पति रक्षा के लिये संस्थायें बनाई हैं तथा चूहों के उन्मूलन के लिये समय समय पर अभियान शुरू किये जाते हैं । केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चूहों पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिये निःशुल्क वितरण के लिये राज्य सरकारों को 1966-67 में 12.9 लाख रुपये की कीटनाशक औषधियां दी हैं । 1967-68 की अवधि के लिये 200 लाख एकड़ भूमि में प्रयोग करने के लिये कीटनाशक औषधियों के निःशुल्क वितरण हेतु 40 लाख रुपये देने का प्रस्ताव है । चूहों के विरुद्ध अभियान चलाने के विषय में उपाय सोचे गये हैं और उन्हें राज्य सरकारों के पास भेज दिया गया है ।

(2) राज्य सरकारों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे सुनिश्चित करें कि भविष्य में गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में जो गोदाम बनाये जायें वे ऐसे हों कि चूहों से सुरक्षित रह सकें ।

(3) चूहों आदि पर नियंत्रण पाने के तरीकों को विकसित करके उनका प्रचार किया जा रहा है ।

(4) विभिन्न नियमों के अनुसार रोलर फ्लोर मिलों, लायसेंस प्राप्त विक्रेताओं व खाद्यान्नों व चावल की मिलों को चूहों आदि के नियंत्रण के लिये उपाय करने होते हैं ।

(5) संयुक्त राष्ट्रीय विशेष विकास निधि की सहायता से प्रशिक्षण तथा प्रदर्शन की सुविधाओं को विकसित किया जा रहा है ।

उपलब्ध हुए परिणाम

(1) चूहों से बचने के लिये तैयार किये हुए गोदामों में खाद्यान्न रखने से हानि नाममात्र रह गई है ।

(2) चूहों आदि के नियन्त्रण हेतु कीटनाशक दवायें देश में तैयार की जाती हैं । मांग की पूर्ति के लिये उनका उत्पादन बढ़ाया जा रहा है ।

(3) पिछले 3 वर्षों में निम्न क्षेत्र में चूहों के विरुद्ध अभियान चलाये गये :—

1964-65	.	62.71 लाख एकड़
1965-66	.	62.51 लाख एकड़
1966-67	.	83.00 लाख एकड़

चूहों से होने वाली हानि से बचने के लिये कार्यक्रम का मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है ।

Inter-Shifting areas under Cotton and Food Crops

2760. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri E. K. Nayanar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sen Study Group set up by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture to examine the possibility of inter-shifting areas under cotton and food crops to boost production has submitted its report;

(b) if so, what are its findings; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) Yes Sir. Copies of the Report have been furnished to the Library of the Parliament.

(b) A copy of the summary of the Report as given by the Study Group itself is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-309/67].

(c) The present policy of the Government is already in line with the recommendation of the Study Group.

दालों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

3761. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री शाम्भ दास :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :
श्री ओ० प्र० त्यागी :
श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री :
श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :
श्री संजी कपजी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पिछले दो महीनों में कुछ दालों के मूल्य 100 रु० प्रति क्विंटल बढ़ गये हैं; क्योंकि कुछ दाल मिलों के मालिकों ने एक सिंडीकेट बना ली है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या उपाय अपनाने का विचार है;

(ग) क्या इसके बारे में सरकार को कुछ शिकायतें भी मिली हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) गत दो महीनों में दालों के मूल्यों में 100 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की कोई बढ़ोतरी नहीं हुई है और दाल मिल मालिकों द्वारा सिंडीकेट बनाये जाने के बारे में अब तक कोई रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

Mangalore Port

3762. Shri Lobo Prabhu: Will the Minister of **Transport and Shipping** be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the development of Mangalore Port and the connected Railway line so far;

(b) whether it is a fact that the expenditure is without the financial and technical sanction of the Port;

(c) the area of the land acquired which has been covered by roads, buildings and other construction; and

(d) whether Government propose to stop all further acquisition till the land already acquired is substantially used and the port scheme is sanctioned?

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): (a) and (b). The estimate for the Mangalore Harbour Project has not yet been sanctioned, as the scope of the Project is under consideration. Pending approval of the Project as a whole, sanctions have been issued in respect of certain urgent works from time to time. An expenditure of Rs. 589 lakhs (gross) has been incurred on the harbour project upto the end of April 1967 and an expenditure of Rs. 606 lakhs incurred by the Ministry of Railways on the rail links to the port upto the end of March, 1967.

	Acres
(c) Roads	35·10
Buildings	40·45
Other constructions	421·52
TOTAL	497·07

(d) The question of land acquisition was reconsidered in May 1967 and the Project Authorities have been instructed not to initiate, without prior approval of Government, land acquisition proceedings for land beyond the sanctioned acreage.

Central Agricultural Farms in Mysore State

3763. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new Central Agricultural Farm is proposed to be established by the Central Government in the Mysore State in the present Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasahib Shinde): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Rise in Price of Pulses

3764. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Ram Gopal Shalwale:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of pulses in the capital has risen following ban on their movement by certain States; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) Yes, Sir. The rise in the price of pulses in the Capita' is also attributable to shortfall in production in the producing States.

(b) The sale of pulses at reasonable prices is being regulated through ration shops and retailers. Action is being taken for importing stocks of pulses into Delhi.

Committee on Co-operative Movement

3765. Shri K. Lakkappa: Will the Minister of **Food and Agricu'ture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have constituted any Committee to study the working conditions of the co-operative movement in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

'Son et Lumiere' Spectacle at the Red Fort, Delhi

3766. Shri Samar Guha:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri J. Ahmed:

Will the Minister of **Tourism and Civil Aviation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the exclusion of Netaji's voice from the 'Son et Lumiere' Spectacle at the Red Fort, Delhi has created much public discontentment in Delhi and other parts of the country, particularly in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to include it now; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) The 'Son et Lumiere' Show put up by the Department of Tourism at the Red Fort, Delhi does not include Netaji's voice. However, a prominent mention to Netaji Subash Chandra Bose exists in the Show. We are not aware of any public demand for the inclusion of Netaji's voice.

(b) No additions or alterations can be made in the existing show for technical reasons. The inclusion of Netaji's voice can be considered when the Show is revised in the future.

(c) Does not arise.

'Son et Lumiere' Spectacle at the Red Fort, Delhi

3767. Shri Samar Guha:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:
Shri J. Ahmed:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Marching Song of INA which urged the Army of Indian Liberation under the leadership of Netaji to free Delhi from the British Rule and hoist national flag over the Red Fort has not been included in Son et Lumiere Spectacle at the Red Fort, Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to include it now; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (d). The 'INA Marching Song' was originally included in the programme but due to the very poor quality of the recording of this song, it had to be dropped in the final stages.

(b) and (c). No addition or alteration can be made in the existing show on account of technical difficulties. The inclusion afresh of the 'INA Marching Song' can be considered when the show is revised in the future.

'Son et Lumiere' Spectacle of the Red Fort, Delhi

3768. Shri Samar Guha:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:
Shri J. Ahmed:

Will the Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Bandamataram Mantram' has been dropped and only the cry of 'Inquilab Zindabad' has been included in the Son-et-Lumiere spectacle at the Red Fort, Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to include the Bandamataram Song now; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation (Dr. Karan Singh): (a) and (b). 'Bandamataram Mantram' has not been included in the 'Son et Lumiere' script as yet.

(c) No addition or alteration can be made in the existing show for technical reasons. The inclusion of 'Bandamataram' can be considered when the script is revised in the future.

(d) Does not arise.

जहाजों के फालतू पुर्जे

3769. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :

क्या परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री 6 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1605 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खरीदे गये सभी जहाजों के फालतू पुर्जों का देश में ही तैयार करने के प्रश्न पर सरकार ने इस बीच विचार कर लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में कितनी कम्पनियां जहाजों के फालतू पुर्जे तैयार कर रही हैं;

(ग) सरकार ने किन-किन भारतीय कम्पनियों से फालतू पुर्जे खरीदने का निश्चय किया है; और

(घ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी विदेश मुद्रा की बचत होने की सम्भावना है ?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी० के० आर० वी० राव) : (क) जी हां। विदेशों में खरीदे गये जहाजों के लिये फालतू पुर्जों का देशी उत्पादन सम्भव नहीं है क्योंकि पोतों

प्रत्येक प्रकार और आकार की मशीनरी
र उपस्कर के विभिन्न मेकों के होंगे ।
र भी नौ-मशीनरी और उपस्कर के कुछ
तों के देसी उत्पादन में कुछ प्रगति की गई
।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है
र सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

(ग) और (घ). सरकार फालतू
तों की सीधी खरीद नहीं करती है । फालतू
और उपस्कर खरीदने के लिये नौवहन
पनियों के अपने प्रबन्ध हैं । जो पुर्जे देश
उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं केवल उन्हीं के आयात
स्वीकृति देकर विदेशी मुद्रा बचाने का
क प्रयास किया जाता है ।

जहाजों के देश में बने फालतू पुर्जे

3770. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री 6 जून,
967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1605
उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा
गे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में बने
ुर्जों के फालतू पुर्जों की उपयोगिता का
। लगाने के लिये कोई परीक्षण किये हैं;
र

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या
?

परिवहन तथा नौवहन मंत्री (डा० बी०
आर० बी० राव) : (क) जी हां ।
त सरकार के जल परिवहन विभाग और
से लाइड्स रजिस्टर आफ शिपिंग, ब्यरो
तास, इत्यादी, जैसी श्रेणीकरण सो-
टियों द्वारा परीक्षण किये जाते हैं ।

(ख) जल परिवहन विभाग तथा
इड्स रजिस्टर आफ शिपिंग द्वारा अनु-
त मदों की सूचियां । सभा पटल पर
खे विवरण में दी गई हैं [पुस्तकालय
रख दिया, देखिये संख्या LT—
3/67]

मध्य प्रदेश में वन पर आधारित उद्योग

3771. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री 6 जून, 1967 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 1519 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन की मध्य प्रदेश का पूर्व निवेशन अध्ययन परियोजना के अंतर्गत कागज-लुगदी के उत्पादन और वन उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में कब तक काम आरम्भ किये जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) उस पर कितनी राशि खर्च होने की सम्भावना है; और

(ग) केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकारें क्रमशः किस अनुपात में ये व्यय वहन करेंगी ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) खाद्य तथा कृषि संगठन परियोजना-वन संसाधनों के पूर्व निवेशन सर्वेक्षण के अन्तर्गत किया जा रहे सर्वेक्षण के पूरा होने पर और सरकार द्वारा अन्तिम रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने के बाद ही मध्य प्रदेश में कागज लुगदी के उत्पादन और वन उद्योगों के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जा सकता है ।

(ख) तथा (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

भारत और चीन में खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में असमानता

3772. श्री क० मि० मधुकर :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने भारत और चीन में खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में अत्याधिक असमानता होने के कारणों का पता लगाया है जबकि भारत और चीन की जनसंख्या के बीच का अन्तर अपेक्षाकृत अधिक नहीं है;

(ख) क्या भारत सरकार का विचार चीन और जापान की ऐसी नीतियां अपनाने का है, जो कृषि-उत्पादन को बढ़ाने में सहायक हैं और जो हमारे देश के लिए उपयुक्त हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) कम्युनिस्ट चीन के खाद्यान्न उत्पादन तथा जनसंख्या के सरकारी आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ख) हमने जापानी तरीके से धान की खेती करने तथा यान्त्रिकरण आदि (और विशेषकर छोटा मशीनों के माध्यम से) की विधियों को अपनाया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

जल्दी उगने वाली सब्जियां तथा फल

3773. श्री क० नि० मजूमदार :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जल्दी-जल्दी उगने वाली उन सब्जियों तथा फलों का जिनमें पौष्टिक तत्व होते हैं; उपज बढ़ाने के लिये सरकार का विचार किसी योजना को क्रियान्वित करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और वह किस तारीख से आरम्भ की जायेगी; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). और बातों के साथ-साथ सब्जियों और शीघ्र उगने वाले फलों के उत्पादन की वृद्धि के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार की शतप्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता से 1964-65 तथा 1965-66 के दौरान विभिन्न राज्यों में एक विशेष विकास (क्रा) कार्यक्रम शुरू किया गया था । अधिक क्षेत्र में सब्जी उगाने के लिए 1965 में एक आपत्कालीन खाद्य उत्पादन अभियान भी शुरू किया गया था । फलस्वरूप 0,300 एकड़ अतिरिक्त भूमि में सब्जी तथा शीघ्र उगने वाले फल उगाए गए । ये योजनाएं चौथी योजना के दौरान राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपने प्लान सीलिंग में से ही चलाई जा रही हैं ।

दिल्ली में जिसके बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध है 1966-67 के दौरान 25,000 एकड़ भूमि के लक्ष्य के मुकाबले 27,000 एकड़ भूमि में सब्जियां उगाई गई । 1967-68 के लिए 30,000 एकड़ भूमि का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

Sugar Factories

3774. Shri G. S. Mishra: Will the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of private owned co-operative and State owned Sugar Factories at present State-wise; and

(b) sugarcane yield per acre and Sugar content of Sugarcane in those areas where private sugar mills and State-owned sugar mills are located, separately?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation (Shri Annasaheb Shinde): (a) A Statement giving the Statewise number of joint stock, cooperative and State-owned or State managed sugar factories which worked during 1966-67, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-810/67].

(b) The required information is not available.

नेपाल से चावल

3775. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री क० सि० मधुकर :

क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार को चावल देने के लिये सरकार नेपाल सरकार के साथ चावल की सप्लाई के बारे में इस समय बातचीत कर रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितना चावल आयात किये जाने की सम्भावना है, इसके बिहार सरकार को कब तक सप्लाई किये जाने की सम्भावना है और उसका फुटकर मूल्य क्या होगा ?

खाद्य, कृषि, सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहिब शिन्दे) : (क) चावल बेचने के संबंध में नेपाल सरकार का भारत सरकार को भेजा गया एक प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन है । प्रस्ताव विशिष्टतः बिहार को चावल सप्लाई करने के बारे में नहीं है ।

(ख) बातचीत समाप्त होने पर ही इस संबंध में सूचना उपलब्ध होगी ।

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE (Query)

श्री भुवानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : सभापति महोदय, बिहार के सात सदस्यों ने एक स्थगनकर्षण-प्रस्ताव दिया है, जिसमें . . .

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह (दरभंगा) : सभापति महोदय . . . .

Shri J. H. Patel (Shimoga): On a point of order. I would like to draw your attention to rule 197 where it is clearly stated that any matter of urgent public importance may be brought to the notice of the concerned Minister . . . ?

Mr. Speaker: With the permission of the Speaker. Kindly read it in full. You cannot raise anything.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, प्रश्न संख्या 756 को ले लिया जाये ।

Mr. Speaker: I have no objection. But if I do it once, there may be others who might want it to be extended.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अगर मिनिस्टर साहब उस का जवाब देने के लिए तैयार हों, तो उस को ले लिया जाये ।

Mr. Speaker: Even then, this is what will happen.

Shri J. H. Patel: Let me complete my point of order.

श्री भुवानन्द ठाकुर : सभापति महोदय, हम लोगों ने एक स्थानकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया है ।

श्री कामेश्वर सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि . . .

Mr. Speaker: He need not try to support everybody.

Shri J. H. Patel: My point of order is not on that.

Mr. Speaker: He cannot raise any question without giving advance notice.

Shri J. H. Patel: * *

Mr. Speaker: This will not be recorded. And point raised without permission shall not be entered in the record. Otherwise there will be no discipline. There is a procedure. We have framed some rules ourselves. He must follow the procedure and not simply get up and say anything.

* * Not recorded.

12.02 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED ASSAULT ON AN M.P.

Shri Dwaipayan Sen (Katwa): I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On a point of order.

Shri K. Lakkappa (Tamkur): On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed Shri Banerjee to raise a point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is under rule 378:

> "A point of order shall relate to the interpretation or enforcement of these rules or such articles of the Constitution . . ."

I am talking of the rules. This calling attention notice is before the House. May I invite your attention to a matter which happened earlier? Just before the elections, we got the news that my hon. friend, Shri Madhu Limaye, was criminally assaulted. When the new Parliament assembled here, I along with many other friends tabled a calling attention notice on this because we thought that he was being subjected to an attempt at physical liquidation and there was a political motive behind it. You in your wisdom disallowed that calling attention notice on the ground that a question could be tabled. I generally obey the Speaker (*Interruptions*).— I have used the word 'generally'. May I invite your attention to the question asked on 29th March 1967 . . .

Mr. Speaker: Why does he read the whole of it? It is in my hands The question was answered. Even his name is also there. Let him come to the point of order straight.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My point of order is this. I have all sympathy for Mr. Ghosh, I wish him speedy recovery, he is my colleague though he may be in the Congress, but I feel this is a case which falls within the purview of the State Government. In the case of Mr. Madhu Limaye, while replying to the question, Mr. Shukla, said that investigation was going on by the C.I.D. I would only request you and appeal to your sense of justice and impartiality that there should be no discrimination between member and member. If Mr. Madhu Limaye is beaten calling attention is not allowed, but if Mr. Ghosh is beaten it is allowed. I want a ruling whether this is in order. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: I am on my legs. Perhaps theres is a point of order from the Chair also! There is so much confusion.

The point is that a question was answered about Mr. Madhu Limaye. It was not banned. Again, after the question, when a calling attention notice was given . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Before that.

Mr. Speaker: You have had your say, you cannot go on interrupting me like this.

Therefore, the question was answered. They did not say on that day also that it was a State subject. Even now, if any hon. member of any party, it may be Mr. Limaye or somebody else, is assaluted, should not Parliament take notice of it even? After all, I remember when our friend Mr. Umanath was in jail, we had a number of questions here, and so many other things also. If hon. members feel that even when a Member of Parliament is arrested or assaluted, nobody can raise it here, let us follow it as a principle, I have no objection, but it was raised in the case of Mr. Limaye, it was answered on the floor of the House, we did allow a question.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): It is a good thing. Let him reply. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Between question and calling attention I do not make a difference. If you allow, a question, you do not allow a calling attention? I do not know how it can be. The point is whether you can raise it in Parliament or not. Therefore, I had allowed the question.

Please put the calling attention.

Shri K. Lakkappa: I raised a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: No point of order, I am not allowing it.

Shri K. Lakkappa: The hon. Speaker cannot take away the right of a member by saying there is no point of order.

Mr. Speaker: This is not proper. He told me something in the Chamber. I told him: for heaven's sake, do not press. I appealed to him and now he is raising. I will not allow.

Mr. Sen.

Shri K. Lakkappa: I want a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: May I ask you to sit down? It is not proper, when you discussed it in the Chamber to raise it here again, it is not proper. You are disturbing the House, I am very sorry.

Shri K. Lakkappa: With great respect I am submitting....

Mr. Speaker: Will you kindly sit down? You are not called. Nothing will be be taken down. (*Interruptions.*) ***

I do not believe in naming, I am avoiding it. Don't you worry about it.

Shri Dwaipayan Sen: I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"The reported assault on Shri Bimalkanti Ghosh, M.P. in his constituency in West Bengal."

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Y. B. Chavan): Sir, we have received the following information from the State Government.

On 24th June, 1967, a public meeting was held at Sardar Bazar Maidan under Uttarpara Police Station from 19.00 hours to 20.45 hours under auspices of the Bhadrakali Mondal Congress. The meeting was addressed among others by Shri B. K. Ghosh, M. P. Towards the end, the meeting was interrupted by some persons as the speaker criticised the United Front Government. After the meeting was over, Shri Ghosh went to a neighbouring house along with his companions where he was attacked by some miscreants. They chased him out of the house and severly assaulted and injured him and his three companions. They also took away their wristwatch and cash etc. Two of the assailants received simple injuries. All the injured persons have been admitted in Uttarpara Government hospital. Uttarpara Police Station case No. 136 (6)67 under section 147|323| 341|379 IPC has been started on the complaint of Shri Ghosh. Another Uttarpara Police Station case No. 137(67) under section 147/323 IPC has been started on the complaint of one of the two injured assailants. So far 24 persons have been arrested in this connection. This is the information I have got from the State Government.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You got it from the West Bengal Government?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Of course. Further on is my comment.

This severe assault on a Member of this House belonging to the Congress Party has come after several other incidents of assault on Congress men and trade Union opponents of a major partner in the West Bengal Ministry. If this kind of violence against political opponents of a party in power continues, orderly and civilised politi-

*** Not recorded.

[Shri Y. B. Chavan]

cal life would become impossible. It is therefore a matter of grave concern to Government and I am confident that this House will share this concern and join me in condemning it unreservedly.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu (Diamond Harbour): The latter part of the Home Minister's statement is quite irrelevant.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Sir, on a point of order. We are not interested whether the attack was directed against a Congressman or not. We are interested in one thing. There was an attack on a Member of Parliament and that is why we are interested in the matter. We wanted the hon. Minister to make a statement. The hon. Home Minister in giving his interpretation has tried to lay emphasis on the fact that a Congressman was attacked.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Y. B. Chavan: No.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Sir, on a point of order. The hon. Member there says that what the hon. Minister has stated was irrelevant. Because a particular Government exists there....

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: It says here that the Labour Minister of West Bengal has said that in the twin limitations of capitalist society and...

Mr. Speaker: What is the point or order?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: He says that members should not be allowed to function there.

Mr. Speaker: The Labour Minister may have made a speech in Patna or somewhere else. What is the point of order? It is a point of disorder, not a point of order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta North East): I would like you to tell us whether it was open to the Home Minister to add certain observations of his own, particularly when the matter is, according to the information he has given to the House, *sub-judice* and also when it appears from what he has said that the miscreants took away the wrist watch and money and that kind of thing.... (*Interruptions.*) It shows the kind of people who were involved. But his observations cast a reflection upon the political parties; he says that they were chasing each other and beating each other up and that kind of thing. He has drawn his own inference... (Interruptions). Is it proper for a Member of the House or a Minister or both to make a certain statement on the basis of inferences which may or may not be warranted, inferences which are aimed very clearly against certain political parties functioning in this country? Is it proper for the Home Minister while giving information to make such inferential statements casting reflection upon the political parties?

Mr. Speaker: I do no think that he has mentioned any political party.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I would like to have your guidance on this matter. I entirely agree that such a dastardly attack whether directed against Congressman or any other person should be condemned; there is no doubt about that. But in reply to a call-attention notice is it proper for a Minister to say these things? He may at best give information that he has with him. But is it proper for him to say: Let us join together to condemn such action. Once you permit this, the question should not remain merely for eliciting information; it will lead to some discussion, etc. Therefore, I would like you to direct him or ask him to withdraw that portion of the reply, when we are prepared to join with him and condemn such action.

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan (Ambalapuzha): My point of order is this: whether two standards can be taken up in the case of different States. In the case of Maharashtra, recently,

three days before, I got telegrams and letters to the effect that so many have been injured by the attack of Shiv Sena, and they are in the hospital. I gave notice of a short notice question to the Minister, but he refused to accept it and he did not admit it. (*Interruption*). So, I want to know whether two different sandards can be taken up like this.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I want to raise a joint of order.

श्री गुणानन्द ठाकुर (सहरसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक मंत्री जी का हाथ बताया गया है, उस के संबंध में गृह मंत्री जी ने क्या जांच की ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Please sit down. Two or three are getting up at one and the same time. Is it proper, I ask you. Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

Shrimati Suseela Gopalan: Sir, my point of order has not been answered by the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: You raised a point of order, and points of orders are not answered by the Ministers.

Shri S. Kundu (Balasore): What she raised was a point of propriety.

Several hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Please resume your seats. Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah (Nandyal): My point of order is this. A Member of Parliament was assaulted; that Member of Parliament was addressing a meeting held under the auspices of Bhadrakali Mandal Congress Committee.

Mr. Speaker: That is what the Home Minister said; you are repeating it.

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah: It is natural for the Home Minister to come that conclusion; it is politically motivated, because, he had criticised that government, and naturally the result was that they had assaulted him. So, the Home Minister is within his competence to draw that conclusion.

Mr. Speaker: This is tending to become a debate. There is absolutely no point of order.

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji (Howrah): That is also my point of order.

Some hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: If you want to have a debate, I do not mind. But this is not a debate. But then, in the name of raising points of order, discussion and debate take place. I do not know where it will lead to; there is no point, no order; nothing.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Sir, I raise a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir.

Several hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Everybody gets up on points of order. Shri Ranga.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): Sir, I do not wish to offer any observations at all in regard to the Chair, but let me make it very clear; that on a point of order there can be a debate, and it has been the practice in this House all along whether a point of order can be sustained or not. That debate is held for the benefit of the Chair, and in the light of that debate, it is for the Chair to rule whether a point of order is a point of order or not. It is only to help the Chair that we have got to have this debate. That is my first observation, because you were stressing too much that it should not become a debate.

Mr. Speaker: I only said I would give time for the debate, if a debate is demanded.

Shri Ranga: A debate need not be demanded, but then, on the point of order, we must make the matter clear. Otherwise, it is useless. I am not raising any point of order on that point of order; I crave your permission to speak.

Mr. Speaker: Do you mean to say that we are having a debate?

Shri Ranga: On that point of order, whether it should be sustainable or not, I am venturing to make a few observations. If you think that every point of order that is being raised in the House is the same like any other point of order then we need not trouble ourselves, and I can as well resume my seat. I am not raising any point of order then we need not that what has been raised is a very important point of order. The Home Minister must have noted that in response to his appeal for general approval in this House, he got response only from his party and not from other parties. It is not because the other parties are cussed or anything like that, but because we have felt that he made the appeal in such a way that he made it impossible for us to join him. If he had made the observations on the basis that an MP had been treated in such a shameless manner as that MP had been treated and if he had appealed to us that whenever such things happen the whole House, should join him, there would have been general response. But unfortunately, for his own reasons, he wanted to say that he was a Congress MP, they had a Congress meeting and so on. Even when a Congress MP is treated in such a manner, we would certainly take note of it and see that moral support is given to him from all sides of the House. I do not say that it is improper, but where was the need for him to have that last paragraph? When we say so many things, you are good enough to say that such and such portion need not go on record. In the same way, we expect you to say that such and such portion of the statement need not go on record. That is the point of order. I am not saying it should be expunged or withdrawn. I want the minister himself to get up and say that his purpose is served by the other paragraphs and the last paragraph need not go on record.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (अमरेली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इन्फर्मेशन की तौर पर जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या यह बात सही है कि बंगाल असेम्बली के अधिवेशन में जब एम० एल० एज जा रहे थे तो बीच में उन का घेराव हुआ तथा कांग्रेस के जो एम० एल० एज थे उन को रोका गया । बाद में उन के एक मिनिस्टर ने उन के बीच में जाकर भाषण दिया और और उनको इन्स्टीगेट किया । मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहती हूं कि क्या यह बात सही है ?

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: Rule 376 lays down clearly that on a point of order no debate shall be allowed. In your wisdom for coming to a decision on the point of order, you can ask some people to say something That is another matter. What we are afraid of is this. We are very much agitated on this point. The calling attention notice is on a matter of urgent public importance. It is being sabotaged in this manner. That is what we are afraid of. Therefore, you should put a limit on this and allow us to put questions because we have got many things to say.

Mr. Speaker: I have also got the rules in my hand. On a point of order, there should be no debate. If the Speaker wants he can request the leader of the opposition or some party leader or the Law Minister to help him to come to a decision.

Shri Umanath: My point of order is this, about the last para of his statement. He said that there were two cases and a number of arrests were made. Till that point it was quite within the rules. But beyond that, the observations he has made are out of order because there is a provision in the rules that things which are *sub judice*, which are before a court or commission should not be brought in

on the floor of the House. According to his own statement, two cases have been registered and they are before the court. The court is seized of the matter. It is for the court to come to a conclusion ultimately whether there has been an assault by the accused, whether they belong to any political party, whether the assault had been politically motivated, and whether those assaults were a part and parcel of what was going on in West Bengal. It was for the court to decide all that. Before the court has given its decision, the Home Minister makes an appeal here to condemn all that. It means, as far as the Home Minister is concerned, even when the court is seized of the matter, he has himself come to the conclusion that it has been politically motivated and he wants this House to condemn that. Therefore, from that angle, it is out of order. Secondly, I would like to submit that the last portion of his statement is an inference and a political observation on the information that he has submitted. Under the rules of procedure, you will find, there should not be any insinuations or inferences. The Home Minister, on the facts given by him, has made an inference that it was politically motivated. Sir, a Member is not supposed to abuse his right. That is given under the rules of procedure. The Home Minister has abused his right to make a statement in response to a Calling Attention Notice. I demand, Sir, that it must be expunged from the records.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Sir, I fully support Shri Umanath that that portion must be expunged from the records.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok (South Delhi): Sir, I have carefully read the statement of the hon. Minister. What he has said in the second part of the statement is generally true. In this country there is an air of violence today. Assaults are taking place against political opponents; somewhere a Congressman is being assaulted, somewhere a Jan Sangh man is assaulted and somewhere else a PSP man is assaulted. If the hon. Minister had said that such assaults are bad and the House should condemn all such assaults on political opponents the Whole House would have agreed with him.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: That is what I said.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Therefore, I would request him to amend his statement and say that all such assaults should be condemned.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I may only add one point to what Shri Umanath has said. Sir, the Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair during the half-an-hour discussion that day when a particular letter was read out by the hon. Member, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia. Then a point of order was raised by the hon. Law Minister.

Mr. Speaker: You are bringing in some other thing.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि कभी किसी मुर्दे को इलस्ट्रेट करने के लिये कोई उदाहरण दिया जाता है तो आप उसको इन्कार कैसे कर सकते हैं ।

He is illustrating his point.

Shri Vasudevan Nair (Peermade): The Law Minister is sitting like a stone now.

Shri S. A. Dange (Bombay Central South): Sir, Shri Madhok forgot to mention " assaults by imported sadhus on parliamentary people".

Shri S. M. Banerjee: When Dr. Lohia was reading that letter the Law Minister and the Minister of Transport raised points of order and said that since extradition proceedings were going on the matter was *sub judice*. To my utter surprise I find that the Deputy-Speaker in his wisdom expunged the whole thing telling that the matter was *sub judice*. Today, when it is a question of assault on a Congressman, a poor Congressman, who has no base in that area, the whole thing is allowed. I want a ruling from you on this point.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Through so many points of order the views of all sections of the House have been made very clear. May I now request the hon. Minister to say something about it?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Sir, you have to give your ruling on this. We do not dispute what he said. We agree with him, but if in reply to Calling Attention Notices these things are allowed there will be no end to it. Therefore, a ruling from you is necessary. Either he should withdraw that portion or you should give a ruling on this.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अत्यन्त ही सवाल है। गृह मंत्री ने जो कुछ कहा है उस से हम सौ सदस्य हैं कि लोक सभा के किसी भी सदस्य पर आक्षेप हो तो उसकी निन्दा होनी चाहिये। मगर निन्दा के लिये उन को इस तरह से अपील करने की जरूरत नहीं है, निन्दा हम स्वयं करेंगे, उन्हें कम से कम विरोधी पक्ष की प्रतिक्रिया जाननी चाहिये थी। अगर काल-एटेन्शन के जवाब में इस तरह की अपीलें की जायेंगी तो यह अनुचित होगा। इसकी तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिये।

Shri Bedabrata Barua (Kaliabor): Sir, I am rising on a point of order because a new point has arisen. So long when the Home Minister had stated in the House that a number of arrests were made in West Bengal, we thought that they were normal arrests for criminal charges. Now, Shri Umanath, who is more intimately connected with that State Goernment, has stated that the inquiry will go into the political question, the motives of the people and the political character of the people who have made the assault, which means that this is a judicial inquiry. Will the Home Minister enlighten us whether the West Bengal Government propose to make a judicial inquiry or not?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee (Burdwan): The point that I want to make is that in the last paragraph of the statement which the Home Minister has made, he has clearly gone beyond the purview of rule 197, in Chapter XVI. The rule says that a member may, with the previous permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and that the Minister may make a brief statement or ask for time to make a statement at a later hour or date. Sub-rule (2) says that there shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made. Therefore, it is perfectly clear that no debatable question can come in and only a statement as to facts should be placed before the House. Therefore, under sub-rules (1) and (2) of rule 197 it is perfectly clear that the Minister has no business to go out of his way to pass strictures on the character of the assault.

An hon. Member: He is twisting the rule too far.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: That is my submission. The reply to a Calling Attention Notice could not be utilised for the purpose of giving *obiter dicta* or making any aspersion of this character. This is not meant for this purpose. Sir, you ought to have stopped him with the last sentence of the first paragraph.

Mr. Speaker: I think enough has been said on this. Now I would request the Home Minister to say something on this and then we can go to the next item. He may himself correct it; I do not know what he will himself say . . . (*interruptions*). He has heard all that you have said.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: What is your directive?

Mr. Speaker: The point has been raised. I will give my ruling. But it will take time. On the spot, you cannot expect me to do that. If I feel that there is something wrong, after hearing him—I have heard others al-

heady; I cannot simply give it without hearing him—I will give my decision.

Shri Hem Barua: Sir, may I submit that you were slightly mistaken? You are asked to give your ruling on the last paragraph of the Home Minister's statement. But you say that you will give your ruling after hearing the Home Minister. There is nothing to hear from the Home Minister. His statement is there. You have to give your ruling on that.

Mr. Speaker: That is true. Even for giving a ruling I have to hear the Home Minister and, perhaps, the Law Minister. I would like to be enlightened. For my own enlightenment I would like to hear not only hon. Members but also hon. Ministers about the rules and so on. Certainly, I have the right to ask the Home Minister to enlighten me on this matter with his opinion. Perhaps, even the Law Minister is going to say a few words about it, at least for my own enlightenment.

Shri A. B. Vajpayee: It is a question of propriety.

The Minister of Law (Shri Govinda Menon): I do not want to enter into the merits of the statement made by the Home Minister. I want to make an observation regarding the point raised by Shri N. C. Chatterjee. So far as I know, this rule 197, Calling Attention to a Matter of Urgent Public Importance, is a rule unique in the Indian Parliament. So far as I know about it, there is no such rule in the British House of Commons. This was developed in our own Parliament. What does it mean?

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): This is the Parliament of India.

Shri Govinda Menon: As I understand it, what happened here is this. One hon. Member got up and put a question to the Minister: Did the Minister hear about such and such a matter? The Minister said, "Yes, I heard about it; it is regrettable." That is all.... (*Interruption*).

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri Govinda Menon: Yes. I say this because the rule does not say that the statement which the Minister should make should be a statement of facts. "A statement of fact" are not the words used in the rule. It should be a statement and the statement may be a statement of fact or may be of views.

Shri Hem Barua: If it is not a statement of fact, what should it be then?

Shri Govinda Menon: I do agree with Shri Umanath that matters which are *sub judice* should not be referred to; that is to say, the merits of the matter should not be gone into. Here, as I could understand it, all that the hon. Minister has said is that there are different political parties.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will you read the last portion?

Shri Govinda Menon: I have read it. If it is objectionable, do you want it to be read out again?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You will agree for the withdrawal if you read it.

Shri Govinda Menon: Shri Dwivedy is so pleased with the statement that he would like to hear it again. I have no objection.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You have not heard it or read it.

Shri Govinda Menon: I have read it. What it means is that he emphasised the fact that this was due to political reasons.

Shri Umanath: Before the court decides.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Govinda Menon: All that he said is that the Member of Parliament belonged to the Congress Party and those who are alleged to have attacked are persons belonging to another party.... (*Interruption*).

Some hon. Members: No.

Shri Govinda Menon: According to the Home Minister, this followed a Congress propaganda meeting which was addressed by Shri Ghosh.... *(Interruption)*.

Shri Piloo Mody: Will the Minister please yield for one minute?

Mr. Speaker: I heard everybody and I want to hear the Law Minister. Let him proceed.

Shri Govinda Menon: He said that this altercation followed a speech in a Congress meeting made by the MP who belongs to the Congress Party.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: It was a public meeting, not a Congress meeting.

Shri Govinda Menon: It was a Congress meeting under the auspices of the Bhadrakali Mandal Congress Committee and the Bhadrakali Mandal Congress Committee does not call a meeting to propagate Communist ideas.

Shri Piloo Mody: Will the hon. Minister yield for a minute-

Shri Govinda Menon: No, Sir.

That meeting was held to propagate the Congress Party ideology. Immediately after that he was attacked. With due deference to Professor Ranga, I say, that a reference to the fact that Shri Ghosh belongs to the Congress Party was not to emphasize the fact that he is a Congress Member but to emphasize the fact that they belonged to different political parties. In the context that is what it means.

Shri Hem Barua: It does not mean that.

Shri Govinda Menon: Having stated the facts, the Home Minister said that this is regrettable. That is all I could understand from the statement made here. Rule 197 does not prohibit that.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: May I put one question to the Law Minister?

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): Sir, Rule 197, sub-rules (1) and (2) are very clear. The Minister may or may not make a statement. The word "may" is used in sub-rule (1). But when he makes a statement that statement shall not be subject to debate. The word "shall" occurs in sub-rule (2). The statement may be critical, political or of any type; that statement may or may not be acceptable to the Opposition but that statement shall not be criticised by anyone because it is political or it is not acceptable to either side. If a statement is made, that statement is mandatory and binding and there will not be any debate on the statement. Sub-rules (1) and (2) are very clear on that. The rules of the House should be binding on both the parties. You would kindly note that this chapter, Chapter XVI, is a special chapter. If my hon. friends want a debate, there are other methods; but that statement shall not be challenged. It must be accepted as it is. It should not be a subject of debate.

Shri Piloo Mody: Sir, why is it necessary that we go into all this? Why is it necessary for the Home Minister to have the Law Minister come to his defence? After all, he belongs to one of the martial races of India and, I am sure, he can defend himself.

Mr. Speaker: I called the Law Minister for my enlightenment.

Shri Piloo Mody: The Home Minister has made a statement. The House or a certain part of the House objects to it. Either he has the grace to withdraw it or he does not have the grace to withdraw it. Let us not go further. This is the issue at stāke.

Shri M. L. Sondhi (New Delhi): This talk of martial race is out of date.

Shri S. A. Dange: In his reply to a call-attention notice is the Home Minister entitled to move an additional resolution in the last part of his statement and propose to the House for its adoption? In the last part he says that he hopes that this House will join him in condemning it unreservedly. That means, he is putting a proposition before the House in his reply

that he moves a condemnation resolution and that the House should adopt it. Is that in order?

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): It is an appeal only.

Some hon. Members rose—

Mr. Speaker: No, please. Now I will reques. the Homo Minister to say *something*.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Unfortunately, Sir, they have not only made it a technical issue but also a political issue.

Some hon. Members: You have made it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Why I say so is because I have given certain facts and the only point made against it is whether a *sub judice* matter can be comment..d upon. I have not expressed my views on who did it. On that matter I have not said anything.

Shri Umanath: You mentioned the major partner in the United Front Government.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Please listen. What I have said is about this severe assault on a Member of this House. Further I decribed that incidentally he happens to be a member of the Congress Party.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about Shri Madhu Limaye? You wanted to murder him. You forget about it.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Only because I mentioned that he is a member of the Congress Party, it becomes a political issue. Suppose, he were a member of the other party.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Let us hear him. You may not agree. You want me to give my ruling but you do not want me to hear him also. All of you expressed your views. I have allowed so much of freedom. You may not agree with him but at least hear him.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: What I am asking for is not only the condemnation of the assault on the member of the Congress Party but what I have said is that this has come after several other incidents of assault on Congressmen and trade Union opponents of a major partner in the West Bengal Ministry. I am mentioning a fact. I have certain assessment of the West Bengal situation. What could I do about it? What I want is condemnation of violence and not of any particular incident.... (*Interruption*). Violence will have to be condemned. I stand by it . . . (*Interruption*).

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Sir, look at their behaviour.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Is the Home Minister entitled to deduce that it is a political attack? The matter is *sub judice* and he says that it is a political attack.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; he has not yet finished . . . (*Interruptions*).

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You allow a discussion on this.

Mr. Speaker: I would request all of you to resume your seats.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन का खत्म हुआ। आप कह रहे थे कि श्री चव्हाण बोल रहे हैं।

Mr. Speaker: Have you finished or not?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have finished. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: You cannot get up and do talking like that.

Shri J. B. Kripalani (Guna): Sir, for the first time, I want to raise a point of order. I have no rule to quote but I only want to raise a point of order to draw the attention of the House, of the galleries to myself.

Mr. Speaker: Very correct.

Now, the statement has been made. Some Members have taken objection to certain portion in the last paragraph of the statement. Some Members want something to be deleted in this statement which they think objectionable. The Home Minister says that there is nothing objectionable, there is nothing wrong

[Mr. Speaker]

it, and that he did not mean any rty. After hearing the whole ouse, I must say, let me study it ore closely because sometimes, on e first reading, it may look good or d also but on re-reading it, it may o give a different view of the whole atter. So, I will look into it and e ruling on that tomorrow. We w go to the next item of the agenda.

Some hon. Members rose—

Shri Dwalpayan Sen: We may be owed to put questions on this.

Shri Shasi Ranjan (Pupri): We ould like to put questions on this.

Mr. Speaker: All right.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसके पहले मुझे कुछ हना है। आपने मुझे आश्वासन दिया था।

Mr. Speaker: I will call you later.

Shri Dwalpayan Sen: May we know e present condition of Mr. Bimal-nti Ghosh in the hospital?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: I have no latest formation with me.

श्री [illegible] रंजन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस दन के एक माननीय सदस्य इस बुरी तरह [illegible] हुए और उनके बारे में हम लोगों ने [illegible] न करके, सारी परिस्थिति को एक [illegible] रूप देकर, उसका अहमियत को [illegible] कर दिया। ऐसी स्थिति [illegible] जब कि चारों ओर गम्भीर [illegible] है और परिस्थिति बहुत नाजुक [illegible], और हम देखते हैं कि आये दिन एक के बाद [illegible] वाकये हो रहे हैं, आज सिर्फ हमारे जान [illegible] का ही खतरा नहीं है बल्कि विचार [illegible] के ऊपर भी आघात पहुंच रहा है, [illegible] में हम देख रहे हैं कि सरकारी पक्ष [illegible] एक सदस्य को सदन में नहीं जाने दिया [illegible], और फिर सदन से बाहर नहीं आने [illegible] गया क्या मैं यह आशा करूं कि भी [illegible] के ऊपर, जो कि इस सदन के माननीय [illegible] हैं, पूरा निगरानी होगा? मैं चाहता [illegible] कि उनके स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल की अच्छी तरह से व्यवस्था की जाए। जहां तक लोगों के विचार स्वातन्त्र्य का प्रश्न है उन पर कोई किसी प्रकार का आघात नहीं होगा, यह भी मैं आशा करता हूं।

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: May I know whether it is a fact that a young boy, aged 21, a third year student of college, while being assaulted by Mr. Bimal Ghosh in a scuffle, was injured and while the local people tried to rescue Mr. Subash Chandra, the young boy, from the clutches of Mr. Bimal Ghosh, Mr. Bimal Ghosh was injured, and whether both Mr. Subash Chandra and Mr. Bimal Ghosh are in the hospital?

Shri Krishna Kumar Chatterji: I have to ask two important questions. The statement of the hon. Minister omits two things.

Does he know that Mr. Bimal Ghosh was stripped of his clothings and was paraded in a naked form? Has he got any information about it? This is number one.

The second question is this. The hon. Minister has said in his statement that two Congress workers, along with him, were injured. It is not two. It is reported in the papers that three were injured.

Is the Minister aware that such conditions are prevailing there where there is no safety for anybody to lead a sort of normal and civilized life.

This is a very important thing, Sir. Let him answer categorically whether this information has come from the State Government.

Shri Y. B. Chavan: Three or four questions have been put. About the condition of Shri Bimal Ghosh, certainly he will be looked after very well in the hospital. I have not got the latest report about him.

About the charge made by some hon. Member about.... (Interruptions).

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Is he sure that Mr. Ajoy Mukerjee's letter is not waiting in his office?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: .... I have not received any complaint against Mr. Bimal Ghosh like that, nor the report...

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Is he sure that no wireless telegram is waiting in his office?

Shri Y. B. Chavan: ....nor the report of the West Bengal Government mentions this particular aspect. In the written report that I received, I was informed that Mr. Bimal Ghosh was humiliated in the course of that. I made enquiries from the I.B. officers this morning and my information is that Mr. Bimal Ghosh was tripped of his clothings and was paraded in the street.

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame.

Shri Jyotirmoy Basu: Who is that I. B. officers? (*Interruptions*).

12.54 hrs.

RULING ON QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, तीन चार दिन पहिले आपने कहा था कि श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी के खिलाफ . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to that.

श्री मधु लिमये : अर्जुन अरोड़ा जी ने फिर इन आरोपों को दोहराया है ।

Mr. Speaker: On the 23rd June, 1967, Shri A. B. Vajpayee sought to raise a question of privilege against Shri S. N. Banerjee, M.P. for certain observations made by the latter on the 30th May, 1967 while asking a question on a calling attention matter. Shri Vajpayee laid stress that the question arose out of my ruling on the 31st May, 1967. This request was supported by Sarvashri Madhu Limaye and George Fernandes. Shri S. M. Banerjee submitted that he welcomed the privilege motion against him and that if he committed any offence by trying to defame the two Ministers he was prepared to undergo punishment for that.

The Minister of Law raised two objections: first that rule 338 barred the raising of a substantially identical question on which the House had given a decision in the same session and, secondly, that Shri Vajpayee had not sought to raise the matter at the earliest opportunity. As regards the second objection of the Minister of Law, Shri Vajpayee stated that the Prime Minister had made her statement on Shri Arjun Arora's allegations on the 20th June, 1967 in the House and that he had given his notice against Shri S. M. Banerjee on the same day.

After hearing the Members and the Minister of Law, I reserved my ruling. I have since considered all the points of view that have been urged and I have to state as follows:

(i) On the 30th May, 1967, during the course of proceedings on the calling attention-notice, Shri S. M. Banerjee had sought clarification on the reported news of certain allegations and the two Ministers whom he had named made statements in regard to those allegations the same day. The statements of the Member Shri S. M. Banerjee and the two Ministers are on record. Thereafter, Shri S. M. Banerjee did not move in the matter. The procedure laid down by me in my ruling dated the 31st May, 1967 does not, therefore, apply in thise case.

(ii) If as stated by Shri A. B. Vajpayee, his question of privilege arises after the Prime Minister made a statement on the 20th June, 1967, then the objection raised by the Minister of Law that the matter is barred under rule 338 becomes pertinent, as the House has already decided on the question of privilege which directly arose out of the Prime Minister's statement.

[Mr. Speaker]

I, therefore, do not give my consent to raise this matter as a question of privilege.

12.57 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

STATEMENT ON REVISION OF COASTAL FREIGHT RATES

The Minister of Transport and Shipping (Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the statement on revision of Coastal Freight Rates. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-780/67].

RE. QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा जो दूसरा विशेषाधिकार का सवाल है उस के बारे में आपने कहा था कि मुझे आप उठाने की इजाजत देंगे और आप निर्णय भी देंगे । आज नहीं तो कल रखिये उसको ।

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

Secretary: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:

"In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 198 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Bill, 1967, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 22nd June, 1967, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.".

12.58 hrs.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM SITTINGS OF HOUSE

Mr. Speaker: The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in their First Report have recommended that leave of absence be granted to the following Members for the periods indicated against each:

(1) Shri N. Dandeker—20th March to 3rd April, 1967 (First Session).

(2) H. H. Maharaja Sriraj Meghraj-ji Dhrangadhra—18th March to 8th April, 1967 (First Session).

(3) Maharani Gayatri Devi of Jaipur—22nd May to 19th July, 1967 (Second Session).

(4) Maharani Vijayamala Rajaram Chhatrapati Bhonsale—22nd May to 15th June, 1967 (Second Session).

(5) Dr. Sisir Kumar Saha—5th June to 2nd August, 1967 (Second Session).

(6) Shri Jai Bahadur Singh—6th June to 2nd August, 1967 (Second Session).

Several hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: The Members will be informed accordingly.

12.50 hrs.

STATEMENT ON STRIKE BY AIR INDIA PILOTS

Mr. Speaker: Now, Dr. Karan Singh.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : इसी के बारे में मेरा एक प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। जो सदन का प्रोसीजर है उसके अनुसार हम लोग कालिंग एटेंशन मोशन देते हैं और शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन देते हैं। नियमों के अनुसार हमें उनको देने का अधिकार है। देखने में आ रहा है और यह बार बार हो रहा है कि कालिंग एटेंशन मोशन रहते हुए भी, शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन रहते हुए भी .....

Mr. Speaker: Let him make the statement. After that, he can raise his point of order.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मिनिस्टर साहिबान उसको एक्सेप्ट नहीं करते हैं और उसके बजाय सीधे यहां आकर स्टेटमेंट देने लग जाते हैं। जो आज वह वक्तव्य देने जा रहे हैं उसके बारे में मेरा तीन दिन से शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन पड़ा हुआ है। मुझ मालूम नहीं कि उसका क्या हुआ है।

Mr. Speaker: But Government have got the privilege to make a statement.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मैं आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूं। अगर कोई कालिंग एटेंशन मोशन पड़ा हुआ हो या शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन पड़ा हुआ हो तो उसके जवाब में मिनिस्टर्ज को स्टेटमेंट देना चाहिये। यह जो तरीका है कि मंत्री महोदय उठ कर स्टेटमेंट देना शुरू कर देते हैं यह हमारे अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात है। यह पहला मौका नहीं है कि मंत्री महोदय यह कह रहे हैं। इसके पहले भी यह हो चुका है।

Mr. Speaker: I have understood it. It may be that the hon. Member may have tabled a short notice question. Short Notice questions are not admitted if the Minister does not accept naturally, in this case, the hon. Minister might not have accepted it since he himself was going to make a statement.

Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta: I have not received any information about it. So, I think it is still pending. So, he should answer it.

Shri Hem Barua (Mangaldai): Hon. Ministers are in the habit of taking arbitrary decisions so far as short notice questions are concerned. Very often, they do not accept short notice questions at all.

Mr. Speaker: According to the rules as they stand, Ministers have got the right. If there is any point which hon. Members want to raise in regard to it, let them raise it, and we shall discuss it in the Rules Committee. If their viewpoint is accepted by the Rules Committee that hon. Ministers cannot make statements in such cases, then I shall prevent them from doing so in future....

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अगर हमारा शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन बाकी है या कालिंग एटेंशन मोशन बाकी है तो मिनिस्टर साहिबान को चाहिये कि वे उसको एक्सेप्ट करके बयान दें। यह जो तरीका अपनाया जा रहा है यह गलत है। यह हमारे अधिकारों पर कुठाराघात है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इसका जवाब दिया जाए।

Mr. Speaker: But it is not within my competence to prevent it now.

13 hrs.

पर्यटन तथा असैनिक उड्डयन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : आज प्रात: काल 5 बजे से स्ट्राइक आरम्भ हो रही थी, इसलिए उससे पहले कोई स्टेटमेंट करना बड़ा कठिन था और शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन का उत्तर देना भी सम्भव नहीं था।

श्री मधु लिमये : जैसा कि श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त ने कहा है, अगर उन का, या किसी और सदस्य का, कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस पहले आया है, तो उसके जवाब में यह बयान दिया जाना चाहिए था, लेकिन इसके पीछे बात यह है कि .....

Mr. Speaker: How many pages is it?

Dr. Karan Singh: It will take about 10 minues.

श्री मधु लिमये : स्टेटमेंट को टेबल पर रख दिया जाये । बाद में सवाल पूछने दिये जायें ।

Mr. Speaker: As I said day before yesterday, if you want any discussion, we can have it, instead of taking one or two minutes to ask questions. Let him lay it on the Table, let Members go through it and then if necessary, there can be a discussion.

Dr. Karan Singh: I lay the statement on the Table. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-781/67].

Mr. Speaker: We now adjourn for lunch.

13.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Communications (Dr. Ram Subhag Singh): On behalf of Shri Anna Sahib Shinde, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 5(1) (i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the member of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board for a term of three years commencing from the date of their election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 5(1) (i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board for a term of three years commencing from the date of their election, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted

14.02 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1967-68—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall resume further discussion on demands for grants. Shri D. C. Sharma. He has already taken five minutes.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): No, Sir. I have taken only two minutes.

Shri Seshiyan (Kumbakonam): How much time is left?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Still five hours are left.

Shri M. M. Krishna (Peddapalli): Yesterday you were kind enough to call me. Unfortunately I had gone out to the library. Will I be able to get a chance today?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will get your opportunity.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Some hon. Member yesterday said that we in India had no national defence policy, and it was suggested that a standing committee of Members of Parliament should be set up in order to formulate

since policy of our country has existed all these days. No standing committee is required to give expression to that policy. What is that policy? In the first place we have to defend the integrity of our country. It is true that Pakistan has grabbed some part of our territory that is called Oocupied Kashmir. China has snatched some thousands of square miles of our territory. At the same time Pakistan gave on a silver plate some parts of our territory to China when it arrived at a boundary settlement with that country. All these things are there but the fact remains that our defence policy stands first and foremost for the preservation of the integrity of this country. People may ask: what are you doing about Pakistan occupied Kashmir? What are you going to do to recover the territory which China has illegally come to possess? What are you doing about the territory given away to China by Pakistan. The simple answer is: the country's problems are not selved in as simple a manner as some hon. Members think. China is a mighty State, mighty in terms of army, in terms of equipment, manpower and in many ways. I ask the Chinese people: what are they doing about Taiwan? What are they doing about Macao, held by the Portuguese? So, these things are there but they do not deflect our nation of our Deftnce Minister from the pursuit of that policy.

The second item of our policy is that we should defend our border. I know that our borders have become very sensitive. Along with our borders, we have to defend our coastline also. What is happening in Nagaland? What are the Mizos doing? We have a very long coastline and we have many miles of our border. So far as I know every day checkposts are being multiplied in order to guard the border. I know that our Navy which had been in its infancy so far is being put on a more stable basis.

The third part of our policy is that we should give the nation a sense of security. This sense of security has not been impaired even though Pakistan committed aggression against us twice. Even though China fought against us, I must admit to the great glory of our country and to the great pride of our nation, that all these aggressions which were forced on us never took away from the citizens of India their sense of security. They knew that we were living in a State which is well defended and well guarded and it has always met any challenge that any aggressor may give. From where does this sense of security spring? It springs from our armed forces. Our armed forces are most judiciously selected and they are the symbol of our national integration. There is no question of this class or that class; we have abolished the socalled martial classes and we are now taking people from all the classes, from all the States of India. This judicious selection is the basis of the efficiency of our armed forces.

Again, the training that we are giving to them is something to be proud of. So many of the countries of Asia come to us in order that they should receive training in our country and more than anything else, these armed forces are very ably led. I am proud of the Generals, the Admirals and the leaders of the Air Forces because I know that they have stood much more ably the challenges than any other armed force of any other country. The test to which they have been subjected, I do not think any other country in any part of the world has been subjected to four aggressions during the last 20 years this country has seen.

More than this, I attribute the efficiency of the army to the morale of the army. Some hon. Member was saying that since somebody's relation had eloped the morale has suffered. Morale is psychological, moral and spiritual. We should know if our morale is going to be so brittle as to be broken by these small things, I think we should give up talking about moral. Morale is something more solid it is a solid like a rock. I think our jawans our non-commissioned officer,

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

our leaders, have given a very good proof of that morale, and that morale is still persisting in the army. I believe that this is not a question of any other kind.

All the same, I would say that we should give our armed forces those amenities which they require. We should build more military cantonments. I have been asking the De-Defence Minister to build a military cantonment at Gurdaspur. The former Defence Minister Shri Krishna Menon, promised to do so, but he had to go. I hope the Defence Minister will now do so. He should build as many military cantonments as possible. At the same time, we should try to build family quarters for the armed forces. You can build them all over India. I mentioned Gurdaspur because it is my constituency. We must build as many family quarters as we can, because I know the members of the armed forces are put to great hardship when they are transferred from one place to another and when they do not find any proper housing facilities for them.

Then, I should like to submit very respectfully that we should give the personnel of our army as many facilities for education as we can. I would be happy if their children, up to a certain limit, are given free education free board and lodging. If any of them is transferred from one place to another, his sons or daughters should have the right to go to the hostel and not pay anything for board and lodging. That should be the duty of the Government to pay for their education. Of course, we have built some Central Schools; I want that there should be more Central Schools so that the army officers are not put to much trouble. But I want the Sainik Schools to be abolished, because they are the duplicate of the public schools. We have now come to the new conception of neighbourhood schools and these Sainik Schools are creating a class which is neither here nor there. Therefore, I would say that the Sainik Schools do not have much use in this democratic country of ours. At the same time, I would say that the National Defence Academy in our country should receive students from all classes and groups. They should not train only those people who belong to the higher income group.

According to this report, Pakistan has doubled its equipment. It says:

> "Pakistan has accumulated a large number of anti-aircraft guns, a large number of vehicles, large quantities of small arms, artillery pieces, ammunition including artillery and tank ammunition, anti-tank mines, spares for tanks/air-craft and a variety of warlike materials."

We have to achieve parity with Pakistan and China in the near future so far as man-power and equipment are concerned. I am very unhappy to find that our public sector undertakings have produced military hardware worth only about Rs. 52 crores. Something should be done to step up the production.

I want that we should set up a reserve force. I do not know by what name they should call it. I do not like the term Territorial Army, because it smacks of British imperialism and it is outmoded. We should call it the reserve force. The reservists should be people from the age of 21 to 25. We should give them military training and we should see that we can lay our hands on them whenever necessary.

Sir, the border areas must be strengthened. Within 10 miles of the border areas, people should be supplied with arms. All able-bodied people from the age of 20 to 25 must be given military training, so that they can take up arms whenever necessary. They should be given other amenities of life also like education, medical facilities, etc.

There is large-scale infiltration in Poonch, Rajouri and Chhamb-Jaurian areas. I would request the hon. Minister to see that this kind of infiltration

does not take place, because it means that a large number of fifth columnists are entering our country.

With these words, I congratulate the army on the good work it has done. I know our army will grow from strength to strength and our country will be proud of them and also proud of our Defence Minister who, I am sure, will lead the defence forces in the best possible and the most competent manner.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Alipore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in 1963, when we were discussing the Demands for Grants of this Ministry, that was, you will remember, very shortly after the confrontation with China, the idea was mooted, for the first time, of having a proper defence plan. The idea of a five-year defence plan, if the hon. Minister will refresh his memory was advanced by several Members on this side of the House, including me, and was welcomed by the Treasury Benches, and it was stated that a five year defence plan, which in its entirety would amount to a total expenditure of Rs. 5,000 crores, was going to be taken up and on that basis in the course of five years our whole defence orientation was going to be changed. We had stated at that time very clearly that this would entail an enormous expenditure, a crippling burden on the economy of the country but that we did not grudge it. We did not grudge it, and we took that declaration to mean that we were going to become self-reliant in our defence potential. We made it clear that the main purpose of this plan should be that we should learn to stand on our own feet and that we should strengthen the policy of non-alignment in defence matters. I remember making it clear at that time that the people of his country would not agree to pay this huge amount to the Government unless they took it to mean to be a pledge of self-reliance in defence matters. Because of this other talk which was going on at that time, and which I find goes on being repeated now and then from various parts of the House, about the need for going in for our own atom bomb and so on or for a nuclear umbrella to be provided by somebody else, I had made it clear at that time, if you want to do that kind of thing please do not saddle us with a Rs. 5,000 crores defence plan, that is not necessary if you want to really take somebody-else's umbrella, there are cheaper ways of doing it without having to put an annual burden of Rs. 900 crores on the tax-payer's shoulders. The mere fact that a huge defence estimate of Rs. 5,000 crores was put before this House and approved was taken by me and other people on this side of the House to mean that it was a pledge, a pledge to the country and to the people of this country, that we would learn to stand on our own feet and not depend on others.

I may say, Sir, that it has taken five years since then, we are now completing that five-year period and, unfortunately, there is not a single word, not a single mention in the Ministry's Report anywhere of the fate of that plan, no assessment of that plan. The proposal was first made in 1963. Now we are budgeting for 1967-68. That five-year period has passed. During that period we have had another major confrontation with Pakistan in 1965. Where do we stand at the end of that plan period in relation to where we stood at the beginning? I think if such an assessment was provided to the House we could have had a much more fruitful debate.

It took the shock of the Pakistani attack in 1965 and the perfidious role which was played in that by the United States of America and, particularly, by the United Kingdom, to dislodge us from the old inhibition of tying our entire defence orientation and structure to the old British pattern which we inherited from the past. It is only since then we have given up that obnoxious practice, annual practice, of our armed forces, at least our navy, participating in a joint

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

Commonwealth exercise. It is only since then we have given up the obnoxious practice of sending our commanders to Camberley in England every year to participate in the joint Commonwealth Conference of the Chiefs of Staff and so on. We have given up all that, but this has not given way to self-reliance at all.

The first thing I would like to point out here is that at the end of his five-year period I have a suspicion we are still trying to hang on to some kind of a sneaking hope that the United Kingdom and the United States of America, who taught us a good lesson, I think, during the Indo-Pakistani hostilities, may somehow or other again change their mind in future and resume their military assistance, supplies and so on. Last year, when this debate took place, on the same occasion the then Defence Minister had made it clear that he was hopeful that in the near future the stoppage of supplies from Western countries, which had been imposed after the Pakistani war, was going to be resumed. Of course, subsequently, as you know, the United States Government has made it very clear that lehal supplies are not going to be made and about spares we know the famous decision which is going to help only Pakistan and not us.

So, what are we proposing to do now? How do we propose to stand up on our own feet? Where is the sense of urgency in this Report? I do not see it; there is no measure outlined for it. There is only a superficial recapitulation of certain tasks which have been undertaken. I am not underrating the value of the good work done in some of the production units, ordnance factories, I agree with that, but it is hopelessly inadequate to meet the situation. I say that before you can take real, concrete, practical measures in that direction you have got to have self-reliance of the mind.

I want to know what is the significance—I wish the Defence Minister to share it with the House if there is any secret in it—what is the significance of the recent moves which have taken of establishing what I would call a cladestine link again, not now through the open machinery of the Commonwealth but through other devious measures, a clandestine link with that Institute of Strategic Studies in London. We have set up a new-fangled thing, called the Indian Institute of Defence Studies, with a retired General of the army at the head of that. In the governing body of that Indian Institute, I find from the papers laid in this House, that only one solitary Member of Parliament has been given the privilege of entering that august body the governing body of the Indian Institute, and that Member is my hon. friend, Shri Dandeker. I have no quarrel with my hon. friend, Shri Dandeker as a person, but I want to know why members from other parties, who are also interested in defence matters and keeping themselves informed, have not been given any opportunity, not even Members from the Congress Party. I hope my hon. friend of the Swatantra Party will not mind if I ask this question. It is very significant that the only party in this House which never makes any secret of its desire to have an open alignment with the Western Powers and calls for a nuclear umbrella from the West, which says that we should enter, if necessary, into military pacts with them for our own security is the Swatantra Party. Is it for this reason that only Shri Dandeker among all these 500 members of this House is privileged to have a seat in the governing body of the Indian Institute of Defence Studies? I want to know why in this secret, confidential, closed door session of the Asian Security Conference, which was held in Delhi in March or April, and we were told by the Indian Council of World Affairs that this Institute of Defence Studies participated with the collaboration of the Institute of Strategic Studies in

London and it was attended by a very large number of delegates or experts, or whatever they may be, from UK, from United States, from France and every other NATO country. Are we to be told anything about it? What was discussed there? I am told that at least two serving officers of the army participated in this Conference, apart from General Som Dutt, who is the head of the Indian Institute and just at the moment, today, I am told that, again, a gentleman who was a Director in the Defence Ministry, Shri Subramaniam by name, has been sent to London and is attached there presently to this Institute of Srategic Studies. I do not know what kind of confabulations are going on Why all this secret about it? We would like to know whether this way again we are trying to show that we are incapable of thinking out any independent defence stratgy or defence policy of our own, without depending on some of those foreign powers, western pwers, to whom we have been linked by historial reasons, particularly the UK, in military matters and once again we want to take their counsel despite everything that has happened in the past, particularly since the war with Pakistan. There will never be any independence of thought until we break away from the past. The self-reliance that we want should begin from the mind. The inhibitions and previous practices which were always there in the past should go.

Therefore, I would like to point out that I have a great feeling of disappointment about this Five Year Plan, which was talked about so much in 1963. There are so many obvious leaks and gaps in this plan which is so vital to the security of this country. I have no time to go into the details of all of them. So, I would like to raise a few of them and I hope the Minister will reply to them.

I should have thought, for example, that the first basic requirement of self-reliance is that the Research and Development Branch of our Defence Services should be encouraged much more. If we do not have our own discoveries and our own substitutes for imported supplies of defence equipment—components and all that—how long are we going to remain dependent on foreign sources which are not dependable and which let us down in moments of crises?

What do we find from these Budget Grants and Defence estimates given here? Out of Rs. 969.37 crores, which is the total Defence Budget estimate presented to us, a sum of Rs. 12.81 crores, that means, a little over 1 per cent, is being allocated for research and development in defence. I believe that other countries, at least countries with which we often like to compare ourselves, spend something like up to 15 per cent of their defence budget on this question of scientific research and development and we are spending only 1 per cent. That means that we want to prefer to remain dependent on imported supplies of equipment and not to encourage our own boys who are doing excellent work in defence research and development to have further scope for their work and for their own discoveries which would lead to import substitution on quite a big scale.

Then, the production projects which I welcome, which have been adopted in this country with technical collaboration from various countries for setting up our own independent production projects so that later on at least we will be self-reliant in these matters, are making very, very slow progress. That famous Leander frigate whose keel had been laid in Mazagaon Docks, we are told year after year that the first frigate will come out after a few years. I do not know at what rate we are progressing. I am saying this because Shri Dandeker has talked a lot about a second fleet and a second Navy. I was not present yesterday, but I say that you cannot yet produce a frigate an inshore minesweeper. Then where are you going to get battleships, aircraft carriers and cruisers for two

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

fleets unless you get them from somewhere else by paying an amount which you cannot afford, which means that you can get them only through some other method which in principle this country has decided to renounce?

The MIG project is making slow progress. We should like to know more facts. We do not know what is the condition of the development of indigenous content of the tank factory at Avadi. We know, the first tank came out and there was a lot of publicity, photographs and everything. But the imported content of that tank, Vijayanta, is very very high, specially armour plate which is the basic thing regarding a tank. We were informed of course, that in order to set up indigenous capacity for armour plate, Hindustan Steel at Rourkela was being asked to negotiate with some German firm to set up a separate special mill in Rourkela for the express purpose of having our own steel plate so that our tanks do not have to depend on imported steel plate. I do not know what progress that Rourkela steel plant mill has made. How far has it progressed? Why are we not told these things?

In the previous reports in earlier years we have been told that accelerating the rate of production of HF-24 Mack I, not Mack II, fighter was being held up and slowed down because of lack of certain US equipment and technical know-how which was promised to us but was stopped midway. Because of that we could not accelerate the rate of production. What has happend about that? They were stopped. We are where we were just because the Americans have cut off their technical aid.

What about HF-24, Mack II? I am told, the friend here said yesterday that the plant in UAR, where this joint collaboration was being worked out of trying to fit a supersonic engine manufactured there with German assistance into the frame manufactured at Bangalore, has been razed to the ground in the recent hostilities. I do not know. I would like to know about that. Just before the Israeli-Arab hostilities broke out, there were reports in the press that a test pilot had gone from India and that a very successful testing had been done of that. Rather, it was the Egyptians who were complaining that the Indians were not showing enough interest in placing enough orders so that production can begin. What is the position, we would like to know.

Then, there is Caribou aircraft purchased by this Government from Canada. Civil aviation pilots, who see these Caribou aircraft spotted all over the aerodromes, particularly in the north and north east of our country, jokingly refer to them as decorations for the aerodromes because they never get off the ground. They never got the spare parts. The Canadians supplied Caribou aircraft; they did not give enough spares. I am told that most of these Caribou aircraft are grounded for lack of spares.

What about the radar communication sets? A complete radar communication system was promised at the time of the Chinese aggression in 1962 all along the northern border. We were told that the United States was going to supply complete radar sets. A part of it came and the other part did not come. Well, the hon. Members in this House, are justifiably concerned about the state of our defences. But the first thing you require on the northern border is a modern and a complete radar communication system which will give you timely warning of the approach of hostile aircraft. What has happened about that? Our own electronics capacity in this country, as we all know, is very, very limited. I am glad to find in the Report that some serious attention is being paid to develop further the electronics production. But till that happens, how are these defences going to be met? I want to know that.

What about the Ambajhari Plant for shell ammunition? It was held up because the Americans said that certain engineering studies must be completed, by them. You know, if the Ambajhari Plant is not completed the allied plant at Chanda, which is the filling plant, to be set up with British aid cannot also advance. So, we want to know about it. Here, in this Report, we are told that some steps have been taken to get the Ambajhari Plant going. I would like to know whether it is really a fact or not. It is held up for the last two or three years.

Then, our Defence Ministry, immediately after the Pakistani attack, adopted and declared what it called a new policy of vehicles disposal—I attacked it last year too—and this vehicles disposal policy lays down that any military vehicle which has completed 35,000 miles or, I think, three or five years service, must be automatically disposed of, got rid of, without being overhauled. Well, at the time of the Pakistani confrontation, we found that military transport had broken down to such an extent, was so inadequate, that we had to depend on 6000 or 7000 or more of civilian trucks which did excellent service and truck drivers risking their own lives kept the army supply line going. I want to know whether in the present conditions of our defence expenditure, where we are very much concerned to cut our coat according to cloth, we can afford that luxury. It is all right in hilly and mountainous regions; there you must have strick standards for vehicles to conform to—I agree—but for the rest of India, where we have plains, is it necessary to have that policy when you are importing them from Japan. These Nissan trucks and Nissan jeeps have still got an indigenous content of only 30 to 40 per cent and we are importing them here but, at the same time, the extraordinary vehicles disposal policy is being rigidly followed. Can we afford it?

Then, we are told in this House, many times, the Heavy Engineering Plant at Ranchi is suffering from idle capacity because it is not getting enough orders from the steel plants. I want to know whether possibilities have been explored of utilising the forging capacity, the casting capacity, at the Heavy Engineering Plant, Ranchi, for our artillery. There are many questions but I have no time to go into them. But these only show that there are very vital gaps in the armour of this country. There is no information given to Parliament, not even one-tenth of what is supplied to the House of Commons in Britain when they discuss Defence estimates every year.

I would like to say a few words about the possibility of reduction in defence expenditure. Defence expenditure is going to be reduced by Rs. 6 crores without specifying very much about it. I think that is only for public propaganda purpose. I do not think any serious attempt is really being made. For example, the Defence Audit Reports are still revealing plenty of wastage, plenty of loss, on the one hand and unspent allocations on the other. If the Defence Audit Reports are seriously followed up by the Ministry, I think, there is plenty of scope for saving a considerable amount of money there, running into several lakhs of rupees.

Many friends have spoken about the need for reservists. But I want to say, if by reservists is meant the present Territorial Army and the N.C.C., I would like to have this cut. These are, in no way, reservists for the military potential of this country. They are used purely as an aid to the civil power. It is a polite way of saying they are reservists; they are for the police, not for the army. They are used for strike-breaking purposes and all that. That is all they are used for. We are going to spend nearly Rs. 4½ crores in 1967-68 behind this Territorial Army and the N.C.C. which, in my opinion, are nothing more than showpieces which we cannot afford in our

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

present state of finances. I am told, I would like to know from the Minister, that some lakhs are going to be spent on fitting up two exhibition trains; two railway trains are being fitted up at a cost of a few lakhs of rupees to be taken round the country to show the ignorant public of our country the wonderful work that the Defence Ministry is doing. Can we afford these things when we are trying to prune every single pie from our budget?

Then I come to the surplus obsolete stores which are lying all over the face of India in huge depots. An ex-General of the Army has described them as piles of junk or half junk. They have never got rid of them. You will find on page 16 of the Report an extraordinary assessment made of how they too since 1963 went into the question and found out how many crores worth of obsolete and useless stores are rotting in huge depots all over India. Crores of rupees of, what you might call, logistic waste is being perpetrated in this country. What happened? They decided to get rid of Rs. 11 crores worth of useless stores, but they got rid of only Rs. 4 crores worth of these since 1963; Rs. 7 crores worth of the condemned stuff is still lying. They set up a second committee which recommended disposal of Rs. 61 crores worth of stores, but they have got rid of only Rs. 1,74,00,000. This is the rate at which we progress!

There is an item which I would like to have some clarification on and that is, charges in England. We are going to pay Rs. 28½ crores in 1967-68 for something called 'charges in England'. 'Charges in England' include the cost of our military, naval and air force missions attached to the High Commissioner's office in London, their establishment, their travelling, their various comforts plus some of the stores—not all—that we purchase—we are still dependent on England for certain things. For this, Rs. 30 crores every year are put in the Defence budget as 'charges in England'.

If all these items and many more which I could elaborate but am not doing since you are anxious to press the bell, are seriously followed up, a great amount of saving in expenditure can be brought about. But what do they do instead? They have said with great pride in this report that they are going to save Rs. 33 lakhs—you know how—by reducing the *atta* ration of the field service-men who are manning the forces; that ration is being reduced by 2 ounces of *atta*, and they are going to save Rs. 33 lakhs....

Some hon. Members: Shame, shame!

Shri Indrajit Gupta . . .by underfeeding the soldiers. Why do they not look into the other matters and come before us with a substantial reduction which would in no way affect the security of this country?

Shri M. R. Krishna: The defence requirements of this country were really understood properly only after the year 1963. During 1961-62, the country spent nearly Rs. 311 crores and during 1962-63, it spent about Rs. 376 crores, but during 1963-64 we understood the magnitude of our problems and we increased the defence expenditure to Rs. 867 crores, nearly 40 per cent of the total national revenue.

The then Defence Minister in 1963, Mr. Chavan, declared that with his efforts and with the efforts of the Ministry, he would not allow the enemy to attack this country, and if any enemy, either Pakistan or China, were to think of attacking India, they will have to think not twice, not ten times, but a thousand times. Our present Defence Minister has also very stoutly declared that the defence forces are quite well equipped and they will be able to do the real job at the time of necessity. Our Finance Minister who is also the Deputy Prime Minister has assured this House and the country that he would not effect any cut in the amount needed for the defence forces All these things go to prove that Government are very vigilant and Government do not want to take things

easy and they realise the grave danger that the country is facing from two bitter enemies.

It has been realised that any country which has to face a bitter enemy will have to equip its soldier completely. We cannot allow our soldier just to be an associate of a platoon or a troop but he should be completely equipped and he should function almost like a platoon himself. We have seen recently in West Asia how a small country like Israel, because it had a well-coordinated arrangement and it had a very definite aim could meet the challenge of a very big country. In fact, it could meet the challenge of not just one country only but of several countries; even though those several countries were well equipped, yet because they were disorganised, and their arrangements had not been properly coordinated, a small country like Israel with its equipment and with better coordination could meet the challenge.

After we had submitted our list in 1963 to the joint committee of the UK and the USA experts on military affairs, we thought that all the equipment needed by the defence forces of India, which had been gone into by that committee and then decided upon, would be made available to India and we would be able to build our own defence equipment with the resources at our command. But, unfortunately, till today, even half of the list promised by these two countries has not been made available to us.

The previous speaker had explained very clearly how these two countries had disappointed us at the time of our conflict with Pakistan. We know that China is very well equipped and it prides to be perhaps the fourth biggest military powers in the world, and it has got all the resources at its command. In addition to that, Pakistan is also getting US arms. And Pakistan has been permitted or encouraged by the USA to procure some more equipment, and it has got some more fighter planes like MIGs from China. So, all these countries are well united against India. Further, we are having the hostile Nagas who are being trained in Pakistan and also in China in guerilla warfare and they carry arms and ammunition which are supplied to them freely by these two countries.

Having taken into consideration all these things, our Defence Minister and the Government of India have chalked out a five-year defence plan. This plan is of two categories. The then Defence Minister Shri Y. B. Chavan had said that one would be a short-term programme and the other would be a long-term programme. Under the short-term programme he wanted to equip the defence forces with all the necessary equipment, and he had also assured us that he would be able to get all those things in time. The long-term programme was to build our own defence equipment in our own factories, perhaps with the collaboration of some country or the other. Under the long-term programme, I think we have been able to start the MIG factories and also tank manufacture. All these things have been done according to schedule in spite of all the difficulties.

14.49 hrs.

[SHRI S. M. JOSHI *in the Chair*]

But I have still not been able to know whether the defence forces have been able to get the equipment which they were to get under the short-term programme.

We cannot forget that we have got permanent and very formidable enemies and very temporary friends. We cannot rely upon temporary friends at a time of emergency. Therefore even if it is going to take a long period, we will have to build our own defence equipment in the country. One of the very important things any country would think of in this connection is to have better co-ordination and collaboration with the existing private industries in the country.

It is said that defence has to be very mobile, you cannot function in a static way, you will have to move very fast. Therefore, the co-ordination of defence

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

with the automobile industry must be perfect. The other day we were told in this House that the automobile industry was not at all producing automobiles to capacity. If the Defence Ministry were to take earlier action to find out what is the capacity of these industries which could be utilised to meet defence needs at a time of emergency, they would be in a position to utilise those machineries and the technical personnel available there for defence production. Even if they are not keen to utilise them now, the Defence Ministry should have all this information ready with them so that at the time of emergency they can switch on for any kind of production in private industry for the use of defence. This has been done even in U.K. There very important people have been put on this job. They have taken a number of years to find out the production capacity available with private industry and see in what way these concerns could be geared up to produce defence equipment at the time of emergency. Unfortunately, I think in our country we have not made such a study so far I think the Ministry will be doing a great service to the country's defence needs if they could know which are the industries available in the country which can be switched on to defence production at the right time.

Apart from producing some of the very important items in defence factories, many things have to be replaced in the defence forces. For instance, the Canberra B 158 Mark which is with the IAF now is said to be of the 1954 model. This model has been almost discarded or replaced by Britain. Even in many other countries, this Canberra is going to be replaced. Similarly the Vampires have to be replaced. Like this, the Defence Ministry have very important programmes of replacement. But we do not know yet whether the Ministry have taken any step or have procured anything to replace the old aircraft and keep he air force very effective to meet any challenge from any corner.

The insufficiency of the training programme had also been felt at the time of the Chinese aggression. The Defence Minister had then said that a number of institutions should be started in every State and the training programme should be undertaken on a crash basis. He wanted that State Governments should take a lot of interest in it and said that pilots, engineers and various other people who have to man the aircraft should be readily available to the defence forces. In 1958, the number of aircraft requiring repair was over 200. And the people available were very few, and they were unable to repair all the aircraft. As a result, many of them had to be discarded. Nearly 30 very valuable aircraft had to be discarded. Now we do not know what the position is. If you do not have really trained technical people to man all these things, you will have to keep on discarding all these very costly equipment. Therefore, the training programme has to be done in a very effective manner.

I think I have taken hardly ten minutes. I am entitled to 15 minutes I suppose.

Mr. Chairman: You have already taken 13 minutes.

Shri M. R. Krishna: This training is very important. It had been started in 1963, but it is not being carried through till now. There is some gap somewhere, and the training programme has been hampered, we do not know for what reason. Probably that is also a kind of austerity measure which the Government is trying to employ. But the previous Defence Minister found the need for training people to man various things which reconnected with the defence forces, and therefore it should be a continuous programme, and the Government of India should not hesitate to spend any amount of money on that.

The defence Ministry is thinking of curtailing the NCC. I am not here to plead with the Defence Ministry to spend the entire amount on NCC. Even if they curtail, it is all right, but what I would like definitely to plead with the Ministry is that the Defence Ministry should not think that they can get the raw material, the people and the young men with all the physical fitness whenever they need. It has to be created. The educational institutions are not in a position to really make the students physically fit. Therefore, it should be the duty of the Defence Minister, whatever reduction they are going to make in the NCC, whatever saving they are going to have by curtailing the NCC units, this amount should be in toto spent on the educational institutions for developing things like mountaineering, flying for making them physically very fit, so that at the time of emergency they can draw in any number of people from the educational institutions. It is merely not going to help the Defence Ministry by curtailing the NCC expenditure and handing it over to the Finance Ministry for any other purpose.

Since you have rung the bell, I do not want to dwell on other points, but I would certainly like to point one or two things. In the U.K. and in various other countries, after an interval of two years the pay scales and the allowances, facilities, everything, about soldiers and officers is gone into and the recommendations are generally carried through by the Ministry. But here in this country unfortunately, even though we depend largely on the fighting soldiers and the fighting soldiers have given a very good account of their valour, ability and patriotism, still we want them to rise in revolt or ask or agitate for their welfare measures, for their allowances, for their family upkeep, and all these things. This should not be the pattern. We should try to understand their difficulties. After all, the Indian soldier, even though he has been proved to be a very able fighter, finds that his economic condition is very poor. My hon. friend Mr. Gupta has said that the Defence Ministry is trying to reduce their ration to meet some other expenditure. This seems to be abnoxious, and we should not resort to this kind of thing.

15 hrs.

The Defence Ministry can really have a lot of saving from the engineering works for which they spend over Rs. 40 crores, and also in troop movement. Many times, the Defence Ministry, without thinking, allow the units to be moved from one place to another, from places which are safe areas to unsafe places. In that they lost a lot of money. They do not take proper care. I know the EME, AOC and various other units which have been shifted from one place to another have cost the Defence Ministry over a crore of rupees. Apart from this, very costly equipment might be destroyed in transit besides causing a lot of inconvenience to people and things like that, but the Defence Ministry many times forget these things. I can give you one more small instance. Of course the Defence Minister is very familiar with it; this concerns a very small section of civilian employees in the defence. The defence ministry's intelligence could be known only from this. Nearly twenty Members of this House raised the issue on the floor of this House and it is going to be taken up as a short notice question, probably after the defence ministry's demands are considered. This pertains to the water carriers and cooks in the defence department. Nearly ten officers of the defence department—I do not have any grouse against them—are entitled to three or four cooks and water carriers. But for 100 soldiers there are only two cooks. It is not a small thing for two cooks to feed 100 people. They have to work for 20 hours. The items of food which they have to prepare in these establishments are many; it is not like scale of rations in 1947 or 1940, with the rations they get at present they have to prepare a number of items. They have to start their work early morning at 4 o'clock and

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

they will have to leave at 10 o'clock. The Defence Ministry wanted to curtail it to two cooks and no water carrier. They want the military people who had been trained for a different purpose and on whom the country had spent a lot of money to fight for the country—not to cook their food to cook; they are asked to do the work of the cooks. If they were to calculate the money that the ministry is spending on recruitment and training of a soldier and making him a fighting soldier and if they want him to work as a cook, what is the money involved? What would be the money you would be spending on a civilian cook to do the same work? They just want to remove these people and bring in the combatants to do this kind of work. If this sort of thing is to continue, even if you spend Rs. 5,000 crores on defence you cannot give an effective army to this country.

One word about cantonments. Though they are very important places for the defence forces, they are absolutely neglected; they do not have any facilities there. The cantonments do not take any responsibility about the education of the children; they do not even provide a children's park; they do not have housing facilities. It is not right on the part of the Defence Ministry to own these cantonments without doing any service to them.

Shri G. Viswanathan (Wandiwash): Mr. Chairman, at the outset I would like to pay my homage to our valiant heroes who laid down their lives in the Gaza strip for preservation of peace in the world. In view of the fact that we have powerful enemies on our borders,—the Chinese have become a nuclear power and Pakistan is re-equipping her armed forces and she is getting spare parts and lethal weapons both from the United States as well as from China,—there should be re-thinking on our defence policy I join with the previous speaker, Mr. Indrajit Gupta in emphasising self-reliance for our country. Unless we are self-reliant, the security of our country cannot be assured. Our armed forces in the land should be modernised. In this House time and again Members have been demanding sophisticated arms. For instance, infradred equipment is very necessary for night operations and there have been demands in the House but nothing has been mentioned in this report and Government had taken no steps in this regard. We are told that there are only fifteen sainik schools throughout the country. These sainik schools are very necessary as they are the feeder institutions to the national defence academy. The number of sainik schools must be increased. I would request the Defence Minister to open a Sainink School in North Arcot district where each and every village is represented in our army. I join with my previous speaker, Shri M. R. Krishna, that the water carriers, cooks and sweepers who have put in 15 to 20 years' service should not be suddenly retrenched. Most of them belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If we ask the Defence Minister, he replies that the soldier will have to perform all the work of a water-carrier, cook and sweeper. It will be a bad day, and a sad day too, to see the soldier brandishing a broomsticke in one hand and a bucket in another hand, instead of holding a revolver or a machine-gun. This should be looked into.

Very often the defence personnel, especially from the army, come and tell us that they are insisted upon to pass tests in Hindi. Most of the people coming from the southern area have no knowledge of Hindi and they are discriminated at the time of promotion, because they do not pass the test in Hindi. I would request the Defence Minister that there should be equality for all persons and no discrimination should be shown to those soldiers who stand for the unity and integrity of this country.

Our Indian Navy can very well be called the neglected Navy of India. Mr. Dandeker spoke at length on the strengthening of the Navy. We should do something on this line, because we have a very lengthy coast-line and if possible we should acquire some submarines also.

The Air Force assumes more importance in these days.. We have to face bigger enemies and better arms. We cannot go ahead unless we build up a good air force. I think that while other countries are manufacturing fighters and bombers, atleast we should try to manufacture planes which are necessary for our fighting. By the time we become self-sufficient or start full production of the MIG planes, I think it will become obsolete and outmoded. The radar system is very, very important in these modern days. Detecting the planes is more important than even using the planes. We can learn a lesson from the West-Asian war; because of the lapses and loopholes in the UAR radar system, they were taken by surprise when the Israeli planes attacked their forces. Therefore, there must be a network of radar system throughout our lengthy borders to drive away the hungry vultures.

Even if we do not make atom bombs and hydrogen bombs, we must manufacture our trucks and jeeps inside the country; although the lables are "made in India," the contents seem to be foreign in most cases. We are told in the report that the indigenous content in trucks is only 42.23 per cent and the joop's indigenous content is only 30.10 per cent. We should make all efforts to make all these jeeps and trucks, or the components of these jeeps, in this country itself.

Regarding industrial relations, in the ordnance factories we are told that the relationship is very cordial. But it is not so. Even in the report, it has been said that there was a lock-out in Kanpur from 9th September, 1966 to 24th October, 1966. Again, there was a lock-out in the HAL, Bangalore, in November, 1966. The management and the employees arrived at an agreement but violating the agreement, the management terminated three office-bearers of the employees' organisation and charge-sheeted 79 employees of the same association. It has provoked a hunger-strike and other things. The policy of victimisation should be stopped. The public sector undertakings, especially the defence undertakings, must set an example to the private sector.

We are talking of economy in expenditure. The House is interested and we are interested in seeing that every rupee we sanction is spent properly, but is it spent properly? No. Because the Audit Report mentions so many instances. But I will narrate one or two interesting items alone. For example, the Government of India purchased six engines of a particular type for Rs. 13.57 lakhs. Later, they had to be modified. In July, 1962, the Government entered into an agreement for manufacturing another variety of engines. Of course, it was not up to our standard. Later on, they wanted to cancel it in September, 1963. By this time, the company said "Nothing doing". We had to pay them as compensation Rs. 198.04 lakhs. Rs. 4 lakhs had to be spent for the modification of the already purchased planes. All together, in this unsuccesseful venture, we had lost Rs. 239.32 lakhs.

There is another instance. We have an Air Adviser in London. We asked him to purchase 7 items of a particular store. He ordered it. His ignorance of Italian currency and the irresponsibility of the officers sitting at the Air Headquarters cost us Rs. 91,630. The Air Adviser can place an order only upto Rs. 10,000. Beyond that, he cannot. When asked about this, the Air Adviser said that due to unfamiliarity with Italian currency, he placed those orders. Actually the total cost of the order was Rs. 98,595. But the Air Adviser, for whom we pay thousands of rupees, sitting in London, thought it was only Rs. 96.60 and placed the order! The Air Headqaurters found out after 3½ months that those items

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

for which he had placed orders were already in the stock and so asked the Air Adviser to cancel the order. By that time, the company had manufactured some of the items and we had to pay the whole sum of Rs. 91,630. This is how colossal waste of money takes place.

I want to narrate the pitiable story of pickles. Our Army Headquarters wanted to purchase pickle and they placed orders for 95.120 tonnes. In such an agreement, there ought to be a warranty clause. There are so many officials, but all of them forgot completely about this warranty clause. It was purchased and after one year, it was found that out of the 95 tons, 28.9 tons were unfit for human consumption, costing about Rs. 56,200. Had there been a warranty clause, we could hold them responsible upto 18 months. But there was no warranty clause. This is how taxpayers' money is being wasted.

I will give another instance. This Government purchased 57 gliders to be supplied to NCC units. Their original estimate was Rs. 16,000 per glider. But actually it varied from Rs. 51,000 to Rs. 36,000. They purchased 57 gliders. Only one of them was flown for 2 hours. All the others could not be used for lack of air space or well-trained instructors. The cost of the 57 gliders was Rs. 20.72 lakhs. This is how the Defence Ministry is wasting public money.

They are publishing a magazine called *Sainik Samachar* in 9 languages. It is printed not on ordinary paper, but on super-calendar paper. They are paying Rs. 21,000 per month to a private person to print this magazine.

Sir, in the report of the Ministry it has been stated that the *Sainik Samachar* has been registering an increase in circulation. But this is not true In 1966-67 the circulation has gone down by 5000 copies. It is because the magazine is not interesting to the soldiers and they are not purchasing it. Even if the soldiers are willing to purchase it, their families are not willing because there is nothing of interest in that magazine. Lakhs of rupees are spent on this magazine. This can be printed in ordinary paper and thus a lot of money can be saved so that there will be no need to cut the ration of atta or rice given to the soldiers. On the one side the Defence Ministry is spending a lot of money on unnecessary items and, on the other, they want to cut the ration given to the soldiers.

I want to emphasise that retrenchment in the army should be stopped immediately. In fact, the other day also we emphasised this point in this House but we were not assured anything on that day. Thousands of them are sending letters and telegrams to us saying that suddenly they have been asked to go home. Most of them have put in 20 to 25 years service. Their welfare should be looked after. They do not get any pension. Even after 20 years they are treated as temporary servants only. In other departments after putting in two or three years they are made permanent. But these water carriers, sweepers and others in the defence department are kept as temporary employees. They are suddenly asked to go out. About 10,000 families are involved in this. I would request the hon. Defence Minister to look into this problem and see that justice is done to them. When they are in service they are not allowed to form trade unions or associations of their own. Other civilians are allowed to form associations. When we ask the Defence Minister he says that these people come under the purview of th Army Act. They come under the purview of the Army Act when they seek to form trade unions or associations but they are denied the benefit of allowance, rice quota and other things which others who come under the purview of the Army Act get. Thus these persons who get very low salaries are treated in two different ways. The Defence Minister must do something immediately for the wel-

fare of these people. I request him to take immediate action in this respect.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee (Ratnagiri): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to make an observation at the beginning of my speech, that what is said to be secret, what is said to be not in the public interest, seems to apply only to Parliament and to the Indian public. Here, Sir, is a magazine, the Seminar of July 1966 in which some foreigner has made an assessment of our hostilities during 1965 against Pakistan. This is what he says:

> "Lacking certainty about the outcome and without a strategic master plan both sides just slugged it out. This explains the relatively heavy loss in equipment and personnel without any advantages accruing to either side after the uneasy cease-fire."

Then he goes on to give quite a detailed account of what happened, how much loss there was in armour, manpower etc., on both sides. I would like to bring this to the notice of the Defence Minister and say, as it has been said time and again in this House, that in certain respects it would be far better for the Government to take the Parliament into confidence and thereby generate confidence in the people. Because, here you have articles of this nature going around which, I am afraid, do not create any confidence.

Secondly, before I go on to the main part of my speech I want to draw the attention of the Defence Minister to what happened to the evacuation of our forces in Geza. Many explanations were given. One of them was that it was the responsibility of the United Nations. Another was that we were anxious to bring them out but that we thought we might offend the United Nations authorities or whatever it was. But the fact of the case is this that could they have been evacuated by air, we could have brought them out so long as we were prepared to pay for it. And, in the final analysis, not only did we lose 19 or 20 our boys but the cost was not so much less than what it would have been if we had brought them out by air. On the 18th of May General Nasser asked the United Nations Forces to be evacuated. It took us a month to get them out. This shows some sort of lacuna in co-ordination. These are the two points I would like to make before I go on to the main speech.

As regards our defence policy, I think the first thing that is required is to determine, to recognise, the enemy. In the past, if we are to take any lessons from what happened, we did not prepare our people sufficiently in advance for what actually happened. Fortunately, in the 1965 conflict, we had the Kutch affair before that and there was a certain amount of tension, certain anticipation in the country and our armed forces were equally aware of what might happen and, therefore, we were able to give a reasonably good account of ourselves. But, on a previous occason, in the 1962 Chinese aggression,—I think it is now necessary to assess where and why we have failed and where and how we succeeded,—in the 1965 conflict. Till the last minute we did not recognise or identify the enemy so that neither our people, non our armed forces, were prepared to meet the confrontation in the form and size that they had actually to face.

Just before that, just before the hostilities in October, 1962, for some reason, the army started what was then known as the "forward Policy". I think it is permissible to talk about these things because General Kaul's book has come out. This forward policy which started with the opening of the Dhola Pass in Ladakh, where a few isolated posts were opened with no logistical arrangements at all, this forward policy as it was started, we would like to know whether it originated at the Cabinet level, whether it was an *ad hoc* thing which was done by the armed forces or the local Commander or was it done by General Kaul. To this day we do no know it. Why it is necessary that we should know is that there should be a proper

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

coordination between decisions as they are taken at the Cabinet level and their implementation at the lowest level. That is why I am mentioning this. There should be no secret about it because, as I said, this sort of thing has come out. Even about the Chinese aggression, a pamphlet was written in America and a copy of it was sent to me. Unfortunately, I am not able to lay my hands on it at the moment. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this sort of a break in the link of co-ordination has been eliminated and co-ordination established better.

Secondly, in the context of what has happened, for instance, about 10,000 Pakistanis coming in in the Chamb area the other day, and what has been happening on our eastern border, does he anticipate anything? It would be no use saying at this point that it is not in the public intrest because, as I said, the people of this country and the armed forces must know that this is the enemy, this is what we are facing and this is what we shall have to prepare for. It becomes rather difficult for us to understand when one day we hear that the generals on both sides, Indian and Pakistani Generals, are meeting each other and exchanging sweet words and the next day we hear that all sorts of alarming things are happening and that we may be in a small or large conflict with Pakistan. in the same way it happened with China. One day we were Hini-Chini Bhai Bhai and the next day were daggers drawn at each other. It just does not make sense.

An hon. Member: Hindi Chini Good Bye.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I say this because no army by itself can fight a war without the co-operation and loyal support of the people and a considerable sacrifices on the part of the people.

Now, let us see, should this attack from Pakistan come, where do we expect it? Have we made adequate provision for the people of the area; or, will it happen as it did in the NEFA? Do you remember the panic that was created in Assam? Do you remember how Assam felt at that time that she was forgotten by the rest of India? Last time he attack came in the Chamb area and the main part of the fighting was on the soil of Punjab. But are you sure that it will happen the same way now? Do you think that the Pakistani Army will face the Indian Army in Punjab; or, is it possible that the Haji Pir Pass which we gave up may again prove a route from where the Pakistani forces may come? Is it possible that the Tithwal Valley may prove another route? I do not say that you should give away military secrets, but is it not necessary to provide some kind of a preparation for the people of those places? That is the point I am making. If we do not, we may again be in the same sort of a situation as we were in the NEFA. We know today what happened at the Sela Pass. We know that. Unfortunately, the people did not support us in the measure we expected. Yet, this is supposed to be not in the public interest! Is it in the public interest then to suffer a defeat? Is it in the public interest then to send your armies without adequate supplies and preparation? These are inconvenient questions.

This debate is taking place in the wake of three important things which have happened recently. One is the hydrogen bomb' explosion by China. This has created a considerable amount of alarm in the country. The second is the very disturbed conditions on our borders. The third things, equally important, is the confabulation which is going on between the two mighty powers. Now, you would say: Do you think that is to our advantage or not? That is, I think, for you to decide. If we were at each other's throats again, what would be the reaction of these two gegantic powers, the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.? What I mean is that we must have a comprehensive defence policy and these questions must be answered, not only they must be

answered, but must be clarified to the people because, unless you build up a psychological sort of preparation, you cannot dream of going into a military confrontation of any size. It is doomed for you, before you put your foot into it, to have some kind of a failure.

It is with some alarm that we are thinking of what may happen at the end of summer. You talk of public interest but, in view of what is happening, I would say, it would be more in the public interest to face it and give Parliament a true assessment of the situation. What is it that India is facing today? India faces today, not a large war, not a total aggression, but what is called a war of attrition. If every year, every two years, at the end of every summer, we are to sit back and wonder whether on our eastern boders or on our western borders we shall have to face another assault, another aggression another confrontation, this sort of feeling will erode the confidence of the people. This is a war of attrition—it has happened before—and it is now twenty years and we have built our defence forces, our economy, with this fear that any moment we shall have to face an assault. This is not an unusual thing. There was a war going on for hundred years. We have been on this Kashmir question for twenty years. This is a war of attrition which we are facing today.

What is our overall defence policy? I find that in our defence estimates, the pattern of expenditure is the same the volume is larger but the pattern is the same. Now, in the last war, we know it for a fact that we did not expect to go in for aerial warfare but almost on the first day, when we found that the Pakistani division was coming through the Chhamb sector, we had to give our army aerial support. It is not mentioned anywhere in the Report as to whether our air strength has been improved and whether our losses have been made up. We do not know, for instance, how much of what we hear about Pakistan's air force being re-equipped is true. The newspaper report say that Pakistan has received planes from Iran. It was also reported that on Pakistan's Annual Day, there was even the Chinese equipment peraded in the streets. We do not know what is true and how much is true. We are groping in the dark and there is a cloak of secrecy over it. It is rather disturbing that we have not modified, re-conditioned, our method of thinking and our method of expenditure.

Now, I come to the nuclear weapons. We learnt, to our cost last time, how our lack of radar equipment, etc. was a disadvantage to our forces. We also know that our friends, the people who call themselves our friends, are not going to help us with this sort of equipment. The other day, there was a Call Attention notice on the Chinese explosion of hydrogen bomb and on that day I mentioned about the Bhabha Committee's Report on Electronics.

In that report, Dr. Bhabha has said categorically that we have the potential in the Country and all that we require is an investment of Rs. 75 crores or Rs. 15 crores per year. Out of these Rs. 900 and odd crores, we are not able to spare Rs. 15 crores. Out of this Rs. 2,000 crore Plan that we have got, we are not able to spare Rs. 15 crores per year; There is no provision for building up a potential whereby we can have the basic requirements to sustain a modern defence pattern. We have not made any provision for it. Modern warfare does not mean expansion of manpower; it means having the potential which will either deter foreign aggression or should foreign aggression come, to have the capacity to meet that aggression, paralysing the industrial or other sectors on their side. That is what we mean by modern warfare. Without radar, without even, in the context of the present day conditions, the provision of nuclear weapons, ICBM and things like that and guided missiles, you cannot have even a war which is called limited war. But the Bhabha Committee's report, like all other reports, has been put in the cold storage and out of Rs. 900 odd crores of rupees, we cannot spare Rs. 15 crores! The Bhabha Committee's report also men-

[Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee]

tions that unlike the other countries—not very advanced countries, but Japan and others—we would spend only 0.15 per cent of our gross national income in electronics industry.

I shall quote what he says:

> "The entire character of military operations has been changed through electronics which has come to play a vital role in practically every area of defence equipment with everincreasing sophistication."

I would like to know from the Minister whether there is some hidden provision somewhere for the manufacture of these electronics. It is possible that we have missed it; it is not here and it is not in any of the two other reports, but it is possible that it is somewhere . . . .

Shri Manoharan (Madras North): In public interest it cannot be disclosed.

Shrimati Sharda Mukrjee: These are not things which can be hidden.

I would just make one or two observations before I close. One is about the hydrogen bomb explosion which has taken place and which caused a furore here. I do not think that any one believes that just the possession of the atom bomb will act as a deterrent to foreign aggression. First of all, if you are certain about who your enemies are—in this case, Pakistan and China—let me ask you this: are you going to use the atom bomb over Pakistan? These two sister countries have to live for ever close to each other. Is it possible? Then are you in a position to use it against China? The most important question is: do you have the will to use it? What I mean by 'the will to use it' is that you must also be prepared to suffer the consequences of the use of this bomb, of retaliation in a like measure. Therefore, I do not think that in the context of our economic structure and other things, it is so necessary to have the atom bomb. What is necessary is the potential which will give us the option to manufacture the bomb at a time when we think it is necessary. This potential can be used for industry in general; it can also be used for ordinary defence. This is exactly what Dr. Bhabha had said.

I would now like to say a few words about defence equipment because that is very important. I do not think that I need repeat what my other friends have said about the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. and the manufacture of HF-24 to which the PAC has made a reference because there has been a loss of about Rs. 237 lakhs. This applies to most of the defence production. For instance, in the Avadi factory, as my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta had pointed out, after much a do about nothing, we produced one tank.

Another thing that is happening is that we locate factories somewhere, we spend money on them but after a few years for no reason at all we move the factories from those places. I know, for instance, that there is a factory at Ahmednagar for the manufacture of vehicles. It has been there for about twelve years. When you shift a factory like that, it is not merely a question of shifting the factory only with all the equipment, but there is a human problem also. There are thousands of people who are dependent on the few hundreds of people employed in the factory. Overnight, somebody sitting in Delhi takes a decision that this factory must be moved to some other place. This factory has been in existence there for twelve years and people have been employed in it. Industries have grown around that factory. Smaller industries have grown as ancillaries or feeder industries. But for some remote unknown reason, somebody in Delhi decides that it must be shifted. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if it is true that this Ahmednagar factory is going to be shifted and if so why after twelve years the Defence Ministry has suddenly made up its mind to shift it.

A similar thing has happened in the case of the MIG factory. That is also located at four or five different places; at one place, there is a unit for making the electronic components; at another place there is a unit for making the fuselage and at a third place there is another unit for making the engines and so on. If something defective is found and there is the slightest defect in any part, then it has to be carted thousands of miles to be repaired.

Shri Piloo Mody (Godhra): Regional considerations.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: I suppose again after some years the Ministry may decide to change the location. This is what is going on.

I feel that the Defence Ministry has rather grown out of proportion and it is time that this defence production is moved out of the Defence Ministry.

Shri Piloo Mody: Into the private sector.

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: It should be moved out of the Defence Ministry. I cannot understand how this enormous empire can possibly be coordinated, controlled and managed.

In conclusion, I may say that I have brought out all these points with only one intention, namely, that we should have a proper and comprehensive defence policy, because at the present moment we are not sure whether we have such a policy. I at least have not been able to understand what the policy is. Shri Indrajit Gupta had also brought out this fact. Perhaps, there may be some defence policy or plan of which we may not be aware; and we are not also aware of the existence of a comprehensive defence policy because today we find our Army generals fighting against another country, but tomorrow the Generals of the two countries are meeting and shaking their hands and saying 'Let us forget what has happened.'. So, we would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Defence Ministry has worked out any kind of comprehensive defence policy and if so, what it is, and whether it has at least decided who our enemies for the next few months are.

Shri Piloo Mody: The Opposition!

Shrimati Sharda Mukerjee: Shri Piloo Mody cannot be an enemy of anybody.

We cannot really go on taking these *ad hoc* decisions any more. We cannot suddenly expand the man-power, as we have done, and give emergency commissions to a large number of people and overnight decide to demob them, and thereby create all this distress and unemployment etc. I just do not understand this kind of thing. I have gone through the working of these emergency commissions and I know that even after the 1939-45 war, the emergency commission fellows went on for about 20 years; every five years they were still put on a new emergency commission. So, we would expect Government to have some idea about this at least. And lastly, I would submit that a defence policy has in the main to be worked out. The defence policy has to be worked out in relation to various alternatives which are available at any given moment economic, military, diplomatic and political. These alternatives must be so combined that they will ensure the security of the country.

Lastly, I would say that I do think that the Defence Ministry has grown out of proportion. The second thing is that in view of the growing importance of modern science and technology, it is not the practice in any country to have defence production, shipbuilding yards and all sorts of things within the Defence Ministry. It was a thing which probably happened 100 or 50 years ago, but it does not happen now. Therefore, the Defence Ministry should be reorganised if we are to get any kind of efficiency out of it.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): I submit that as far as this defence budget is concerned, it has a crippling effect on the economy of our country

[Shri Umanath]

as well as on the family budgets of millions of our people. The true interests of the people of the country demand that there must be a drastic cut in the defence budget and for that purpose, consequential political measures must be taken. The only section of our people who will not relish the idea of a cut in defence expenditure will be the big business interests in the country. (*Interruptions*), perhaps represented by Shri Piloo Mody in size as well, because our economy is stagnant. Continuation of the defence orders ensures huge profits and loot to the big business interests who will perhaps use them as a way out of the present industrial crisis.

Shri Manoharan: Who are they?

Shri Umanath: For example, Tatas get huge orders for trucks, Mahindras have huge orders for jeeps, Mafatlals have huge orders for tents, Calicos have huge orders for mosquito nets and textile manufactures, and Birlas also for other things. Like this there are so many big business interests involved.

Shri Piloo Mody: Cancel them.

Shri Umanath: After all these orders, you will find the astounding profits earned in relation to capital. In 1964-65, the average profit for 51 major groups is 11 per cent whereas Mahindra got 15 per cent, Calicos secured 17 per cent. This being so, as the crisis deepens, they will lean more and more on defence orders as a way out and this will lead to slow militarisation of our economy, and this Government, pledged as it is, to protect the big business loot, encourages this tendency by releasing more and more defence orders to these groups. I can only warn this House that this tendency to militarise our economy will bring ruin to millions of our countrymen.

A substantial part of our defence budget is frittered away to meet the profit needs of this group. For example, I am given to understand that Tatas get a profit of Rs. 2,000—4,000 per truck (*Interruption*). I speak subject to correction; let the hon. Minister clear it up. I would like to know why Government should allow such a cut into our defence budget when our ordinary infantry soldier gets only Rs. 55 as basic salary. I want to know why we should give to Tatas such a huge profit of Rs. 2,000—4,000 per truck which I consider most unjustified. My submission is that the profits on these orders should be limited to the bank rate. That will save a substantial portion from the defence budget, and if Government does not accept it, I would say that the slogan *jai jawan* is just to cover up the real slogan *jai Tatas, jai Birlas*.

I bring to the notice of this House an important source of danger to our defence, namely the connections of our top military officers with certain foreign elements. There is a practice of reporting and taking advice from foreigners on our military matters behind the back of our Government and army chiefs.

Shrimati Lakshmikantamma: On a point of order. It was something sacred when we introduced *Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan*. Is it proper for the hon. Member to compare Tata or somebody to *Jai Jawan* and *Jai Kisan*?

Shri Umanath: I am quoting this from the Untold Story of Mr. Kaul. Mr. Kaul was appointed Commander of 4 (Red Eagle) Infantry Division. Immediately on appointment, do you know what he did? I am quoting him:

> "One of the first things I did on assuming command of this Division was to write to Maj. Gen. T. W. Reesee (a British erstwhile commander. He was now leading a retired life in Britain)."

And then he goes on to say:

"I said in my letter I hoped he would keep guiding me as he had done some years ago. I got back a warm reply to say that he was deeply touched to receive my letter and that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to keep in touch with this division and with my doings. I kept giving him divisional news periodically."

This is the position. Then, I do not know how many officers there are even now who have got contacts with British, American or any other foreign element.

The next point is that foreign big business interests have got direct access to our top military officials, and these foreign business officials lavishly entertain some, I do not say, all of our military officials—I depend on their own admission. I give you from the book *Arms, Aims & Aspects* by Gen. J. N. Choudhuri. This relates to 1951, Mr. Chaudhuri says:

"At the end of the month I did a routine trip to Delhi during which I ropped into a cocktail party at Sinclair's hospitable house. He was head of Burmah-Shell at the time."

This is what he himself admits. I thought it was a chance meeting, but then I found it was not a chance meeting. I find from Mr. Kaul's book also another admission on these contacts with foreign big business. This is in 1961, the other was in 1951. Mr. Kaul says:

"In London, I was entertained by the Burmah Shell boss Sinclair."

So, my point is that foreign oil interests have made it a regular point to regularly be in touch with the top military officers of our country and spend lavishly on them. The Government knows that the foreign oil interests have been responsible for toppling governments in various independent countries. But they allow some of the top military officers to flirt with foreign big business people, but what about our jawans? He is not allowed to approach even an M.P. or an MLA, that is considered to be a crime. I bring this to the notice of this House. This is a very bad thing.

15.54 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Then I come to another point, the practice of allowing our top officials to be military correspondents of foreign newspapers. Mr. Chaudhuri was a correspondent of a British newspaper for ten years as Maj. General, and while he was Chief of Army Staff also, he contributed. Government's stand on this question is, when this question was put, that they permitted it. The Minister says: "Our investigation shows"—he is not sure—"that it was permitted", just to educate and inform our public how things were getting on, that is all. He should not criticise Government policy etc. The answer shows as if it is an arrangement of our doing. That is not true. The truth is that this also was arranged by the Burmah Shell head, Mr. Sinclair. I shall give his quotation. General Chaudhuri did the deal behind the back of the Government about becoming correspondent. I am quoting from his book:

"Normally cocktail parties are an unprofitable excursion but this one was different. Sinclair introduced me to Evan Charlton of the *Statesman* and after a bit Charlton asked me if I could suggest the name of someone who would write a fairly regular column for them on military affairs....We talked it over and finally I offered to do them myself . . . ."

After taking it over, he does not consult the Government. He goes on:

[Shri Umanath]

"My anonyminty was very well kept. Even on the *Statesman*, apart from the Editor and one other, no one knew who was writing these articles."

Government themselves did not know who was writing these articles. General Chaudhuri decided on his own and his anonymity was kept from the Government also. He went further. These columns were used by him even to influence Government policies on military matters without having recourse to official papers. These are the things which are admitted in the book. He says:

"The subject had been going through my mind for some time and I had even thought of putting it forward as an official paper. However, official papers tend to get chewed up in the bureaucratic machine, so publication as a newspaper article seemed more profitable."

That was his comment. The most damning thing is that in 1965 as Chief of Staff he wrote two articles. Why? He says:

"As part of the official work, however, I grow more and more convinced that peacetime protection of our borders needed rationalisation."

If he felt like that, he should submit a note to the Defence Minister. Instead, he describes the defects of the then existing system in this article. He says:

"Those defects became very evident when Pakistan in 1965 aggressed in Kutch. Discussions on a change were in progress but to speed up the process of change in Delhi, I thought a suitable piece explaining the problem might help. So, in April I wrote this article posing the case as fairly as I could. I have no knowledge as to whether my strategy was effective but things did start to move faster and by early July the main decisions had been taken. After ministerial agreement had been reached on broad policy, the follow-up was for the officials, including myself, to work out the details. To give this process a helping hand, I wrote the next article which incidentally is the last to appear in this book."

What else do you want? His anonymity had been used for the purpose of influencing government policies.

I now come to the question of service conditions of the jawans. Our jawans are paid Rs. 55 per month plus a meagre dearness allowance. The argument is that they are given free food. But free food is given even to prisoners. That is not the point. The point to consider is whether it is sufficient for his family to be maintained? Let us compare it with the civilians. A civil constable gets Rs. 79—95 basic plus full dearness allowance. A peon gets Rs. 80—95 plus full D.A. Let the government reduce the profits of big business and wastage in defence budget and stop corruption and pay these jawans who are really facing death in order to defend our country. There is the question of disparity between the service conditions of officers and other ranks. I give these figures from the government report itself. The JCOs and other ranks are paid two-thirds of civil rate of D.A. equivalent to their grade. Why not full? The officers are paid full dearness allowance that is equivalent to their grade. Why?

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): The officers have to look after their maintenance themselves.

Shri Umanath: Again, the officers are paid a separation allowance of Rs. 50 per month. That is because they are separated from their families. But the jawans are not paid separation allowance. The family problems are common, both to the jawans and the officers. Then, about the ration allowance, the officers on

duty get Rs. 12 per day, and the JCOs and other ranks get only Rs. 1.75 per day. Again, on transfers, the officers are paid the incidental allowances, but other ranks get nothing. Regarding housing, 100 per cent quota is allowed to the officers, whereas the other ranks—I am taking these facts from the answers given by the Defence Minister—are given only 14 per cent. This smacks of the old colonialist attitude towards the army structure and the fighting jawans of our country. This attitude must go.

16 hrs.

Then I come to the last point on this topic. With regard to the promotion from Havildar to Jamedar, I wanted to have the correct information. It is said that unless the person passes first-class in Hindi, he cannot get promotion from Havildar to Jamedar. If this is the correct position, that is very, very wrong. It will tamper with the integrity of the armed forces and of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Umanath: I have got 15 minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This is a caution bell. He can go on.

Shri Umanath: Then there is the question of the attitude towards the defence employees. This attitude is one of victimisation. One Santokh Singh was victimised in 1960 and he was reinstated in 1962 and posted to Gwalior. He formed two unions of defence workers. He was therefore suspended and a false case was foisted upon him and brought against him, the charge being that he drew money and submitted a false medical certificate. The judgment was given by the court. This clearly means that they, that is, the military officers, were busy in planning to involve the accused in the case. The judgment said that "it is a fact that the military people cannot like the unions and I think the explanation of the accused is correct that for troubling him they transferred him to Gwalior where the other military people seeing the accused not leaving his old habits got him entangled." This has been held by the magistrate himself. The man was acquitted. Even after acquittal, he has not been reinstated. This is the kind of respect shown to the judiciary, when the question of victimisation arises. That is where the matter stands.

Coming next to emergency commission officers,—it has been mentioned by the Government—I want to bring to the notice of the Defence Minister the danger involved in their programme. It is a phased programme of retrenchment. 6,000 people are there. In the first year, they say 1,400 people will be retrenched. The next year, another section will go out. Already, the first 1,400 would have gone out, and then 4,600 will remain in service, and then another section will be retrenched. The next year, they will be back home. They will have no peace of mind, that is, those who remain because they will also be sent out next year. The whole army will be led by such people, there will be a feeling of insecurity in the minds of the remaining people. They know that tomorrow they will have to go out. They do not know, what will happen afterwards. So, how can discipline be maintained in the army in such circumstances? Is it not a dangerous position? That is why my submission to the hon. Defence Minister will be, this retrenchment must be stopped immediately, and as and when the Government find alternative employment to that extent, let that number be released. Then the army also will be safe and the personnel also will have guarantee of service.

Then I turn to the question of the policy of self-reliance in defence production. Many things have been said. I would like to bring to the attention of this House the Avro plane project. Crores of rupees have been invested, to meet the defence needs, as was said by them. Now, the installed capacity in this plant is 150. But up to 1966, only six have been pro-

[Shri Umanath]

duced, as against the installed capacity of 150. The production target up to 1964 is 51. But the fulfilment was only to the extent of four. On imported components, still, it is only 90 per cent. It is just an assembly plant. What is the cost with regard to the assembling of these things? I took the accounts from the PAC report. For the second plane, to assemble imported components worth Rs. 17 lakhs, the assembly charges were to the extent of Rs. 30 lakhs. Ultimately, the project is now working to cater to the needs of the IAC. It was first started to cater to the needs of defence, but then the metamorphosis started and it is now working to cater to the needs of the IAC. Even in today's papers, it was reported that the demands of the IAC have not been fulfilled, and they are therefore going in for Fokker Friendships. The reason for this is, the Defence department is yet to decide its suitability. The Avro plane project started before its utility was determined. You must punish those who were responsible for forcing the project to be taken up in this way.

Then, I would like to bring to the notice of the House the project for the manufacture of Air Force equipment, at the HAL, Bangalore. The 1956 estimate was Rs. 1,10,00,000. The revised estimate for 1961 was Rs. 4,50,00 000. Then again, the revised estimate for 1965 was Rs. 5,56,00,000. They have spent Rs. 2,39,00,000; and now the whole project is given up! This will be the fate of self-reliance in the hands of a Government of Big Business which wants to build projects relying on western imperialism and Indian bureaucrats.

There is huge wastage. Since 1945 Rs. 2 crores worth of surplus machines are lying idle. According to audit, 70 per cent of it will remain idle even after 1965. The charge for care and custody of these idle machines is Rs. 21 lakhs.

PAC has repeatedly warned that non-linking of invoices with packing account would lead to pilferage and misappropriation. Yet, in the Air Force alone, from 1956 to 1963, Rs. 5½ crores worth of invoices are yet to be linked up.

Finally I come to defence strategy. The Second Bell Mission has laid down a defence strategy for us. Always Government are fond of saying that it is an advice. The advice was:

> "Determined restraint and reduction of non-productive public expenditure, including defence expenditure.
>
> Exploration of opportunities for mutually advantageous economic cooperation with Pakistan."

It is an American report. They are arming Pakistan on the one hand and they are asking us to reduce defence expenditure. I will authenticate this and place it on the Table of the House.*

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। सरकारी दस्तावेजों को यहां रखने का हमें अधिकार है। अगर सरकार नहीं रखती है तो मेम्बर रखेंगे। उसमें से उन्होंने कोट किया है। पूरी रिपोर्ट आनी चाहिये। हमारे अधिकारों का अतिक्रमण हो रहा है। दो तीन रिपोर्ट आई। सरकार का कोई फैसला नहीं हो रहा है जार्ज फरनेन्डीज ने एक रिपोर्ट रखी थी।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: So far as placing it on the Table is concerned, I have not given my consent.

श्री मधु लिमये : आपको देना चाहिये। अभी एक रक्खा है, उस का फैसला नहीं आया है। उन्हें भी मौका देना चाहिये रखने का।

Shri Umanath: The other day the Speaker has ruled that a document may be sent to the Table and he will look into it and give his decision.

*Placed in Library, see No. LT-836/67.

Shri K. Narayana Rao (Bobbili): If a member quotes from a report, only that part can be placed on the Table and not the whole report. When only a small para is quoted, the bulk of the entire report cannot be placed on the Table.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him quote. Regarding placing on the Table, it does not mean it automatically becomes a public document. It will be examined by the office and if it is a really authentic document, I will give my ruling. By merely handing it over to the office, it does not become a public document.

Shri Umanath: I am sending it to the Table. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-835/67].

Whatever ruling the Speaker has given, that will apply to this document also. Here is the US Government, which is giving more and more spares to Pakistan and simultaneously advising us to reduce defence expenditure. What is their aim? They want to make us more and more dependent. The strategy as defined there by America is peace with Pakistan and fight with China as the enemy. This is the strategy dictated to us by the Bell Mission. This is American strategy in South-East Asia. What is happening? Mr. Chagla declared in Malaysia that China is the main threat to peace in Asia. Simultaneously he is also offering negotiations for a settlement with Pakistan. This means we are traversing the path laid down for us by the Americans. This will ruin our country's economy, sovereignty and independence. We must discard this strategy and adopt a strategy for peace with all neighbours including China, drastic reduction in our defence budget and relief to the people.

श्री गजराज सिंह राव (महेन्द्रगढ़): मैं कान्फिडेंस के साथ कह सकता हूं कि डिफेंस मिनिस्टरी का और हमारी फौजों का जो संचालन है वह ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में है जो अच्छी तरह से फौज के काम को जानते हैं, जो हथियार वहां पर इस्तेमाल होते हैं उन से पूरे तौर से वाकिफ हैं और लड़ने वाले जो फौजी तबके हैं, उन में से वे आते हैं। सवाल इतना सा ही बाकी रह जाता है कि जो कमियां हैं उन कमियों को हम नैशनल बेसिस पर, बगैर पार्टी का लिहाज किये हुए, बगैर किसी तबके का लिहाज किये हुए मौजूदा हालात में पूरा कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते हैं। हमें ध्यान रखना होगा कि हमारे इर्द गिर्द दो तरफ डिक्टेटर हैं और उन से अमन को खतरा है और उनका मुकाबला करने के लिए हम को अपनी ताकत को बढ़ाना है, अपनी डिफेंस को मजबूत करना करना है। पिछला तजुर्बा हमें बतलाता है कि ये जो डिक्टेटर हैं, ये मामूली डिक्टेटर नहीं हैं। किस वक्त, किस शक्ल में और किन लोगों के साथ मिल कर ये हमारे मुल्क पर हमला कर दें या मुदाखलत कर दें किसी किस्म की इसका कुछ पता नहीं है। एक चीज मानी हुई है। आजकल के जमाने में हिफाजत का बाज दफा मतलब एग्रेशन भी होता है। एग्रेशन इज दी बैस्ट डिफेंस। बाज दफा हमको पेश कदमी भी करनी पड़ती है। अगर हम इस इंतजार में बैठे रहें कि मुल्क की हम हिफाजत तब करेंगे जब हम पर हमला होगा और दुश्मन हमारा इलाका दबा लेगा, हम बात तब करेंगे जब हमारे इलाके के अन्दर दुश्मन घुस आएगा तो यह ठीक पालिसी नहीं है।

कल यहां एक बहुत अहम बात पर बहस हो रही थी। यह एमरजेंसी जो डिक्लेयर की गई हैं उसके बारे में थी। कल यह कहा गया था कि एमरजेंसी उस वक्त डिक्लेयर होनी चाहिये जब दुश्मन की फौजें अन्दर बढ़ आयें और तमाम इलाका दबा लें, पेशकदमी कर लें। मैं कहूंगा कि

Preparedness is the best defence, and I would say from practical experience that sometimes aggression is the best step in the line of defence that

[श्री गजराज सिंह]

is to be taken. It is not offensive, it is the strategy of defence.

जहां तक हमारे जवानों का ताल्लुक है चाहे वे किसीभी तबके के हों और किसी भी हिस्से में काम कर रहे हों, उनका मारेल बहुत ऊंचा है। लेकिन आजकल की लड़ाई यही नहीं है, आज कल की डिफेंस यही नहीं है कि इसका इनहसार सिर्फ फौज पर हो। तमाम मुल्क को मजमूई तौर पर इसका मुकाबला करना होता है, तमाम मुल्क को अपनी ताकत लगानी होती है, एक एक सिविलियन को योगदान करना होता है, नीचे से ले कर ऊपर तक तमाम को काम करना होता है। सब को आगे आना चाहिये और तभी हम देश को डिफेंड कर सकते हैं। इन-टोटलिटी में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। इन तबकों को जिन को नाजुक तबके कहा जा सकता है लड़ाई के लिहाज से, क्या उन तबकों में जयचन्दों की कमी है या नहीं है? हिन्दुस्तान अगर कभी फतह हुआ है, कभी दूसरों से हारा है तो इन जयचन्दों की वजह से ही हारा है, इनकी काररगुजारियों की वजह से ही हारा है, उसमें ताकत कम थी या ताकत की कमी है, इस वजह से नहीं हारा है। पिछली लड़ाई की बात मैं जानता हूं एक एक सैक्टर की खबर दुश्मनों तक पहुंचती थी कुछ तबकों के लोग आज भी अपने काम में मसरूफ हैं और अपने काम में माहिर है। आप उनकी तरफ ध्यान दें। वे हमें डिसकरेज भी करेंगे, मारेल को गिराने की कोशिश भी वे कर सकते हैं। लेकिन ऐसी चीज की इजाजत नहीं दी जानी चाहिये। मुल्क के तमाम हिस्सों को, तमाम तबकों को, चाहे वे किसी भी जगह के हों, सब को एक होना चाहिये। जो नैशनलिस्ट हैं, जिन्होंने नेशन के लिए काम करना है वे तो अपना काम करेंगे बाकी जिन्होंने जयचन्दों का पार्ट प्ले करना है, उन पर मैं डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूंगा कि वह जरा कड़ी निगाह रखने की कोशिश करें। इस मामले में होम डिपार्टमेंट और डिफेंस डिपार्टमेंट का पूरा मेलजोल होना चाहिये, उन में पूरा पूरा कोआर्डिनेशन होना चाहिये।

जहां तक सिक्योरिटी फोर्स का सम्बन्ध है वह होम के मातहत है। देखा गया है कि एक छोटा सा कागज वहां से चलता है तो वह घूम कर दिल्ली में आता है और फिर जा कर वापिस पहुंचता है। यह जो बात है इसको मिलिटरी वाले भी फील करते हैं। मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि बन्द इलाके जिन को बलनरेबल इलाके कहा जाता है वहां सिक्योरिटी फोर्स जो है वह डिफेंस के मातहत होनी चाहिये ताकि डिफेंस वाले उस से फायदा उठा सकें। यह आजमाई हुई चीज है जो मैं कह रहा हूं।

मिलिटरी इंटेलीजेंस को आज जितनी जरूरत है उतनी पहले कभी नहीं थी। हमें मुख्तलिफ तरीकों से फौज को आगे भेजना पड़ता है। बाज दफा हजारों मील दूर भेजना पड़ता है। जो काश्मीर बोर्डर पर थी उसको हमें नेफा में भेजना पड़ा है। लेकिन जो सिक्योरिटी फोर्सिस हैं वे नाम परमानेंट किस्म की होती हैं। ये सब इलाकों से अच्छी तरह से वाकिफ होती हैं। उनका तालमेल ज्यादा से ज्यादा होना चाहिये। उसमें मिलिटरी के आदमी जिन्होंने उन इलाकों में काम किया हुआ हो या जो रिटायर हो चुके हों या रिटायर होने वाले हों, उनको रखा जाना चाहिये। सिक्योरिटी फोर्स बहुत अहमियत रखती है। इस पर मैं इससे ज्यादा अर्ज करना नहीं चाहता हूं।

आपने डिफेंस में छः करोड़ का कट कर दिया है। आज के दिन कोई भी हुब्बुल वतन हिन्दुस्तानी इसको पसन्द नहीं कर सकता है। आज इस पर ज्यादा खर्च करने की आवश्यकता थी और आपने कट कर दिया है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह ठीक नहीं है। बहुत से हमारे भाइयों ने कहा है कि यहां कमी होनी चाहिये, वहां कमी

होनी चाहिये, वह भी कम होना चाहिये, वह भी कम होना चाहिये। लेकिन मैं कहूंगा कि ये मेरे भाई जो बड़े बड़े सरमायेदार हैं उनको जा कर कहें कि आज तुम्हारी हिफाजत के लिए फौजी बहुत सी जगहों पर काम कर रहे हैं और आप उनकी खातिर अपने खजाने का मुंह जरा खोल दें। वतन परस्ती के नाम पर उनको कहा जाना चाहिये कि वे ऐसा कर दें। यहां वहां कमी करने की बात हमें नहीं कहनी चाहिये। देश भक्ति के नाम पर जो दूसरे तबके हैं उनको भी अपने लड़के फौज में भेजने के लिए तैयार होना चाहिये, जो सरमायेदार हैं उनको जो उनकी औलाद है, उस में से भी कुछ को फौज में भेजना चाहिये। इस में कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है।

बाज बातें बहुत छोटी होती हैं लेकिन वे उन लोगों के लिए बहुत बड़ी होती हैं जो सरहदों पर बैठे होते हैं या जो फौज में काम कर रहे होते हैं। उनको दस दिन की छुट्टी मिलती है। आप ने देखा होगा कि रेल में उनको जगह नहीं मिलती है। अंग्रेज तो गैर थे वे भी मिलिटरी वालों को गाड़ियों में जगह देने की व्यवस्था करते थे। लेकिन आज हालत यह है कि दिल्ली जैसे स्टेशन पर खड़े खड़े उनकी छुट्टियां खत्म हो जाती हैं और वे घर नहीं जा सकते हैं। इन फौजी आदमियों के जो कुनबे हैं उनको मामूली से मामूली सहूलियतें भी नहीं मिलती हैं, चाहे राशन की सहूलियतें हों या और कोई सहूलियतें हों। सोल्जर्ज बोर्ड हो या कोई और हो वे इनके कुनबों की उतनी देखभाल नहीं करते हैं जितनी उनको करनी चाहिये। अगर इन चीजों को देखा जाए और इन फौजी आदमियों को पता हो कि उनके कुनबों की अच्छी तरह से देखभाल हो रही है, उनको पता हो कि उनके देश वाले उनकी कद्र करते हैं और उनके हकूक की देखभाल करने के लिए कोई बैठा हुआ है तो उनका मारेल बहुत ऊंचा हो जाता है। इन चीजों का उन पर बहुत अच्छा और बुरा असर पड़ता है,। ये है तो छोटी छोटी बातें लेकिन हैं बहुत ही जरूरी बातें। यह कहा जा सकता है कि इतनी बड़ी लोक सभा में यह क्या बात कह दी गई है। लेकिन इस तरह की चीजों का इन फौजी आदमियों पर बहुत असर पड़ता है। अगर उनकी फैमिलीज के साथ हमदर्दी दिखाई जाए उनकी मदद की जाए तो बड़ा फर्क पड़ता है।

एमरजेंसी कमिशन के लिए लोग दुब्बल वतनी की भावना से आगे आए थे और मुझे बहुत से लोगों का पता है जिन को जो यहां पर तनख्वाह मिली उससे चार गुना और पांच गुना पहले मिला करती थी। उसको छोड़ कर वे आए। अगर उनको डिसबंड करना है तो उनको सिविल में मुनासिब जगह मिलनी चाहिये। यह आपका अवलीन फर्ज होना चाहिये। लेकिन आज इस तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। बड़े बड़े सरमायेदार आते हैं कम्पनियों वाले आते हैं और कहते हैं इस काम और उस काम में हमें प्रायोरिटी दो। लेकिन अगर उनको यह कहा जाता है कि यह मुनासिब आदमी है, फौज से आया हुआ है इसको किसी अच्छी जगह पर रखो, एमरजेंसी में इसने काम किया है, इसको रख लो तो वे इधर उधर की बातें मिलाने लग जाते हैं। इसका कारण यह होता है कि फौजी सच्चा और सीधा सादा जवान होता है। वह हेरा फेरी नहीं जानता है, चार सौ बीसी नहीं करता है। ये लोग लोग समझते हैं कि ये जो हेरा फेरियां करते हैं, या चार सौ बीसियां करते हैं उन की तरफ इनकी निगाह न चली जाए, इस वास्ते उनको ये अपने पास नहीं फटकने देना चाहते हैं। यह सीधी सी बात है। इस लिए यह निहायत जरूरी है कि इन अफसरों और जवानों के लिए नौकरियों का मुनासिब इन्तजाम किया जाये।

हमारे जो जवान और अफसर ऐसी जगहों पर तैनात हैं, जो फैमिली स्टेशन्ज

[श्री गजराज सिंह राव]

नहीं हैं, उन के कुनबों की रिहायश के लिए मुनासिब इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिये। हमारी गवर्नमेंट जरूरत पड़ने पर प्राईवेट मकानों का रैक्विजीशन कर लेती है लेकिन हमारे जो जवान और अफ़सर आज नेफ़ा और दूसरे फ्रंट्स पर तैनात हैं, उन के कुनबे बग़ैर मुनासिब एकामोडेशन के पड़े हुए हैं। मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली के नजदीक ही न जाने कितनी कोठियां और आउट-हाउसिज बगैरह बन रहे हैं जो शाम की पार्टियों के काम आते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि सारा हाउस गवर्नमेंट और डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को ताकत दे कि वे इस मामले पर हमदर्दी के साथ गौर कर के हमारे जवानों और अफ़सरों के कुनबों की रिहायश के लिए मकानों का रैक्विजीशन कर सकें।

जहां तक हमारे सिविलियन भाइयों का ताल्लुक है मेरी राय में वे सेकंड लाइन आफ़ डिफेंस नहीं, बल्कि सुपर लाइन आफ़ डिफेंस हैं। अगर तमाम लोगों की तरफ़ से, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के हों, यह मुश्तर्का आवाज उठे कि देश हमारा है और हम देश के लिए हैं, तो हमारी फ़ौजों में चौगुनी ताकत आ जायेगी और चीन और पाकिस्तान हमारा कुछ भी नहीं बिगाड़ सकेंगे। हमें मुल्क में किसी किस्म का पैनिक क्रीएट नहीं करना चाहिए। हमें अपनी फ़ौज को बढ़ावा देना चाहिए और यह बताना चाहिए कि हमारी ताकत उस के साथ है।

मैं किसी भी इमरजेन्सी के लिए डिफेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को महेन्द्रगढ़ और हरियाणा के और तीन चार जिलों की तरफ़ से आदमियों और पुराने फ़ौजियों की टोटल सर्विसिज आफ़र करता हूं। गवर्नमेंट को इस मामले में सरमायेदारों के हाथों में नहीं खेलना चाहिए। इन ने पहले भी अपनी फ्री सर्विसिज दी हैं और आईन्दा भी देंगे हरियाणा के लोग हमेशा की तरह देश की हिफ़ाजत के लिए तैयार हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call Shri Bhadauria, I want to say one thing. Shri Madhu Limaye has written to me. I wanted to call him yesterday but he was not in his seat.

श्री मधु लिमये : कल का सवाल नहीं है। वह तो कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी (राइट) के बाद ही बोल सकते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That is all right. The other day Shri Dange complained. You will get your allotted time but necessarily the same order will not be maintained.

श्री मधु लिमये : मुझे कहना है कि इस बारे में कुछ नियम होना चाहिए। स्वतंत्र पार्टी को हर अनुदान पर प्रथम बोलने का मौका मिलता है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But you have represented the matter.

श्री मधु लिमये : लेकिन ऐसा कोई नियम नहीं है कि सदा उस को ही प्रथम बोलने का अवसर मिले। उस को कोई ऐसा अधिकार नहीं है। यह तो आपस में समझौते से होना चाहिये। अभी तक मेरे पत्रों पर फैसला नहीं हुआ है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Please listen to me. I have seen your communication, addressed by several Members of the Opposition. You are co-existing there but you are very jealous about priorities.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं दूसरों के अधिकारों का अतिक्रमण नहीं कर रहा हूं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I entirely agree. It is not obligatory on the Chair necessarily to call a Member from one group always first. I will accommodate all. Secondly, you have said that your partyman was not called yesterday. I wanted to call him.

श्री मधु लिमये : फल का सवाल नहीं है। हम तो कर्म के अनुसार चाहते हैं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yesterday I had laid down a certain order and I had followed it. Then, you were saying about Members placing some document on the Table while making a speech. There is a rule about that. What you have said is not correct. For your benefit I am reading out the rule.

श्री मधु लिमये : वह नियम तो मैं जानता हूं मैंने इसलिये कहा कि श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज ने जो दस्तावेज रखा है, उसको दो दिन हो गये लेकिन अभी तक उसका निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because he has kept it here, it does not become public.

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कहां कह रहा हूं कि वह पब्लिक है ? मैं नियम जानता हूं। जब कोई दस्तावेज प्रमाणित करके रखा जाता है, तो उसके बारे में निर्णय होना चाहिये कि उसको मंजूर किया जा रहा है या नहीं।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not strictly kept on the Table; it is handed over to the Table.

Shri Charanjit Rai (Dausa): He has made a remark that we are called first. I think, there is a convention that the largest group is called first.

श्री मधु लिमये : कोई ऐसी परम्परा नहीं है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Normally we do adhere to it but if it is claimed as a right, I think, in the interest of the debate, the Chair has a discretion and nobody should consider because he is called first or second that his group loses its strength or that certain prestige is lost in the public eye.

श्री मधु लिमये : केवल हमारे बारे में ही ऐसा होता है। इसलिये मैंने कहा है।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The other day, Mr. Dange complained when I called Mr. Gopalan. I think, this is unfair. When you try to co-exist there, you should also accommodate each other here.

श्री मधु लिमये : आप नियमों के अनुसार चलिये न।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया (इटावा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रतिरक्षा नीति और *परराष्ट्र नीति अन्यान्याश्रित होती हैं, यानी* ये दोनों एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं हम को सर्वप्रथम प्रतिरक्षा नीति पर इसी दृष्टि से विचार करना होगा। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने प्रतिरक्षा बजट को बढ़ाने और कुछ सदस्यों ने उसको घटाने की बात कही है। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सब से पहले हमें अपनी प्रतिरक्षा नीति की कमजोरियों और उसकी भूल दुर्बलताओं पर गौर करना होगा, तभी हम किसी सही रास्ते पर पहुंचने में कामयाब हो सकेंगे।

जब तक रोग का ठीक से निदान और बीमारी की ठीक से पहचान नहीं होगी, तब तक दवा नहीं दी जा सकती है। जैसे पेचिश के किसी मरीज को हम चाहे कितना ही पौष्टिक भोजन और ताकत की दवायें दें, लेकिन जब तक उसका रोग अच्छा नहीं होगा तब तक कोई औषधि और पौष्टिक भोजन कामयाब नहीं हो सकता है, मान लीजिये कि हम दस अरब के प्रतिरक्षा बजट को बढ़ा कर बीस अरब कर देते हैं, लेकिन अगर हम यह पाते हैं कि सेना के अधिकारी और सैनिक संगठन उस बजट को भी खर्च नहीं कर सकते, जो सेना के लिये एलाट किया जाता है, तो उस बजट में और ज्यादा वृद्धि करने से क्या लाभ है ?

16.37 hrs.

[**Shri G. S. Dhillon** *in the Chair*]

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में आप के सामने दो तीन उदाहरण उपस्थित करना चाहता हूं। पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट, 1966-67 में बताया गया है कि आर्डिनेंस

[श्री धर्मसिंह सहीरिया]

फ़ैक्टरीज के काम को चलाने के लिये 29.33 लाख रुपया एलाट किया गया, लेकिन उसमें से एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं हो सका और वह लगभग तीस करोड़ रुपया बरसों तक इसी तरह पड़ा रहा । आप गौर कीजिये कि इस तरह से जो धनराशि निश्चित की जाती है, अगर वह खर्च नहीं होती है, तो उसके क्या नतीजे होते हैं ? अगर हम ने इस राशि को किसी दूसरे मद में खर्च कर दिया होता, तो वह बेकार न पड़ी होती और इसके द्वारा कुछ दूसरा ही काम हो गया होता ।

1963 में 4.65 लाख रुपये के कुछ इंजिन खरीदे गये और वे दो तीन साल तक इसलिये बेकार पड़े रहे कि उनके लिये आवश्यक सिर्फ़ 41 पैसे का एक पुर्जा नहीं ढूंढा जा सका । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो फ़ौज केवल 41 पैसे के एक पुर्जे की तलाश नहीं कर सकती है, उससे एटम बम और नये प्रकार के हथियार बनाने की आशा और अपेक्षा किस तरह की जा सकती है ।

सरकार की तरफ़ से 1200 रोड रोलर्ज के लिये तीन करोड़ रुपये अदा कर दिये गये, लेकिन अभी तक फ़ौज को वे रोड रोलर्ज प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं ।

इसलिये प्रश्न इस बात का नहीं है कि कुछ रकम और बढ़ाई जाये, बल्कि प्रश्न यह है कि जो रकम निश्चित की जाती है, वह खर्च क्यों नहीं की जाती है । मैं आपकी मार्फ़त प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय से इस बारे में जानकारी चाहता हूं ।

हमारी समुद्री सीमा 3500 मील लम्बी है । उस सीमा की रक्षा के लिये जिस सामान का इन्डेन्ट 1952-53 में किया गया, वह सामान 1957 में प्राप्त हुआ और जो इन्डेन्ट सन् 50 में किया गया वह सामान हम को 1955 में प्राप्त होता है । अगर इस तरह से जिस चीज की जरूरत सन् 50 में है वह 55 में प्राप्त होगी और जिसके लिये 55 में जरूरत है वह 65 में सामान मिलेगा तो इसका अर्थ यह है कि हम में कहीं न कहीं बहुत बड़ी कमजोरी और दुर्बलता है । जब तक इस प्रकार की कमजोरी और दुर्बलता को निकाला नहीं जायेगा तब तक हम अपने मुल्क की सेना को मजबूत और सुदृढ़ नहीं कर सकते । मैंने जो शुरू में निवेदन किया कि प्रतिरक्षा और परराष्ट्र नीति यह एक ही सिक्के के दो पहलू हैं । हमें गौर करना होगा कि जिस मुल्क के अन्दर विदेश नीति विदेशी प्रभाव से मुक्त होती है उसी देश की सेना भी सफल होती है । वही मुल्क मजबूत भी होता है और उस देश की जनता का भी मनोबल ऊंचा होता है । आज अगर हम अपनी आजादी प्राप्त होने के बाद से अब तक के इतिहास पर गौर करें तो हम पाते हैं कि हमारे देश की विदेश नीति कभी अंग्रेजी प्रभाव से, कभी अमरीकी, कभी चीनी और कभी रूसी प्रभाव से हमेशा प्रभावित रही है । और यही कारण है कि हम अपने देश में कभी भी सेना या और भी दूसरे मामलों में देश को मजबूत और कामयाब नहीं कर सके । सब से पहला काम हमारे सामने जो होना है वह यह है कि हम सब से पहले इस देश की विदेश नीति को विदेशी प्रभाव से अगर मुक्त कर सकें तो हमारा देश भी आगे चलकर मजबूत होगा और हम कम सेना और कम खर्चे में भी अपने देश को आगे ले चलने में कामयाब और सफल होंगे ।

आज सब से बड़ा सवाल देश के अन्दर मनोबल को बढ़ाने का है । अगर हम अपने देश की जनता और सेना का मनोबल न बढ़ा सके तो हम आगे चलकर के अपने मुल्क की सुरक्षा और मुल्क की स्वतंत्रता की हिफाजत करने में कामयाब नहीं हो सकेंगे ।

अभी बहुत से आवश्यक सवालों में एमर्जेंसी कमीशन्ड आफिसर्स के सम्बन्ध में

को कि लगभग 6 हजार हैं उनके अलाहिदा होने की बात कही। मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है, एक तरफ तो जो ऊंची शिक्षा प्राप्त कमीशन्ड आफिसर्स हैं उनको निकाला जा रहा है और महज इसलिये निकाला जा रहा है कि उनमें से ज्यादातर लोग मध्यमवर्गीय परिवारों के हैं, क्योंकि उनमें से बहुत से *सरेय अच्छी अंग्रेजी नहीं बोल* सकते हैं, छुरी कांटे से वह खाना नहीं खा सकते . . .

The Minister of Defence (Shri Swaran Singh): I would like to contradict him. This is not factually correct.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : माननीय प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री ने यह कहा कि उनको इसलिये पृथक नहीं किया जा रहा है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वह कौन से कारण हैं कि जिनकी वजह से हिन्दुस्तान की सेना के छः हजार जवानों को, उन जवानों को जिनमें से अधिकतर लोग पिछली लड़ाई में लड़े हैं, जिन्होंने कि बहादुरी से वीर गति पाई, जिनके परिवारों ने सब से बड़ा शहीदाना काम किया अब उनको पृथक कर के कौन सा बड़ा काम यह प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री करना चाहते हैं ? पहले तो उन को पृथक किया जायेगा और फिर अगर वह संगठित होंगे, अगर वह मजबूती से अपना कोई संगठन बनायेंगे तो कहा जायेगा कि संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी उनको उकसाने का काम कर रही है, विद्रोह की आग भड़काने का काम कर रही है। मैं आप के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि छः हजार आदमी जिनको आप पृथक करने जा रहे हैं उनका प्रभाव हिन्दुस्तान की सेना में एक लाख आदमियों के अधिक पर है। अगर आप उन्हें पृथक करें तो इसके क्या नतीजे होंगे इस पर आप गौर करें और बहुत ही ठण्डे दिल से गौर करें।

जब मैंने एमर्जेंसी केवल कमीशन्ड आफिसर्स की बात कही कि उनके साथ इस तरह अन्याय हो रहा है तो उन्हीं के साथ नहीं, गार्डा के अन्दर जो आजकल जनरल रिखी, यू० एन० ओ० की सुरक्षा सेना के जनरल आफिसर कमांडिंग हैं उनके साथ क्या बर्ताव किया जा रहा है ? चूंकि वह ईमानदार अफसर हैं, सच्चे आदमी हैं, क्योंकि उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान को या डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया को यह सूचना दी कि *हिन्दुस्तान के सिपाही सिर्फ 3* रुपया पाते हैं जब कि इटली और स्वीडन के सिपाहियों को वहां 60 रुपया रोज मिलता है और उन्होंने पत्र लिख कर यह सूचना दी इसलिये उनके साथ इस तरह का व्यवहार किया जा रहा है यह कहां तक उचित है ? जब आप इस तरह का अपने अफसरों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार करेंगे तो सेना में एक तरह का असन्तोष और विद्रोह अपने आप उभड़ेगा और उसका असर सेना पर ही नहीं होता बल्कि देश की पूरी की पूरी आजादी और स्वतंत्रता की सुरक्षा पर होगा।

यहीं तक नहीं, प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ विरोध प्रकट किया, तो मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दिनों सारे देश के पैमाने पर कांग्रेस पार्टी की इतनी हार हुई तो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ फौजी अफसरों को बुला कर के यह पूछा कि अगर देश के अन्दर से पार्लियामेन्ट और इस तरह की प्रतिनिधि संस्थाएं समाप्त की जायं तो उसमें आप का क्या रुख होगा ? जब इस तरह . . .

Shri Swaran Singh: These are absolutely wrong statements. I do not know wherefrom the hon. Member is making this statement that any army officers were sent for by the Prime Minister, and the Prime Minister had a discussion with them. We have always held this view that even Gen. Rikhye's name should not have been mentioned because it is not customary that the names either of Generals or of commissioned officers or others are ever mentioned on the floor of this House. It is amazing that he is making these statements without any warrant whatsoever. What is his basis

[Shri Swaran Singh]

for making this statement that the Prime Minister sent for the Generals and had a talk on the lines that the hon. Member has mentioned? It is absolutely incorrect.

सभापति महोदय : किसी ने बता दिया होगा ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जिस तरह का उपदेश यहां पर प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय मुझे दे रहे हैं मैं चाहता हूं, जो बात मैं यहां पर कह रहा हूं वह बहुत ही मजबूती से और पूरी जानकारी के साथ मैंने यह बात यहां पर उपस्थित की है । अगर मैंने जनरल रिखी को बात कही तो मैंने सही कही । जो बात मैंने यहां पर कमीशन्ड आफिसर्स की कही वह भी सही कही । और जो बात मैं कह रहा हूं अगर इस बात को डिनाई करना है तो इस बात की घोषणा आप नहीं, इस बात की घोषणा को आप के प्रधान मंत्री को यहां पर आ कर करना चाहिये कि उन्होंने आफिसर्स को बुला कर ऊंचे अधिकारियों को बुला करके इस तरह का परामर्श लिया है या नहीं लिया है ? और प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय को यहां पर यह कहने से पहले अपने प्रधान मंत्री से परामर्श करना चाहिये था । अगर इसके बाद घोषणा होती तो उस पर मैं भी कुछ विचार करने के लिये भी तैयार होता । . . (व्यवधान)

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : इन को डी० आई० आर० में बन्द किया जाय ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : एक हमारे माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं कि इनको डीटेंशन में लिया जाय । डीटेंशन में लेने के लिये आप ने कौन सी कमी रखी है ? कितनी बार आप ने हम लोगों को लिया है और आप ने हम को ही कब मुक्ति दी है ? सही बात तो है कि डीटेंशन में तो आप को लेना चाहिये था, पूरी की पूरी सरकार को डीटेंशन में बन्द करना चाहिये था । लेकिन देश का दुर्भाग्य यह है कि जो जेल में बन्द होने चाहिये थे वह यहां पर सरकार चला रहे हैं और जो देश की आजादी और उसकी सुरक्षा के लिये लड़ रहे हैं उनके लिये डीटेंशन की बात कर रहे हैं ।

सभापति महोदय : एक बात सुनिये, आप ने उन्हें कहा था एमर्जेंसी कमीशन्ड आफिसर्स के लिये कि भाषा के मसले पर और उन्हें अंग्रेजी नहीं बोलनी आती इसलिये उन्हें वापस भेजा जा रहा है, उन्होंने कहा कि एमर्जेंसी कमीशन से उनको वापस भेजने के और कारण थे, यह कारण नहीं था और इसमें तो एक रिबट कर दिया और दूसरी बात एक कही . . .

श्री मधु लिमये : हां, तो वह कहां एतराज कर रहे हैं ? वह तो अपनी बात रख रहे हैं ।

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : मैं आप एक दूसरी बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । वह यह कि आज जो सब से बड़ा अभाव, सब से बड़ी कमी हमारी सेना और हमारे सैनिक संगठन में है वह यह है कि हम दूसरों की नकल करते हैं । कभी हम रूस से और कभी अमेरिका से हथियार मंगाते हैं । लेकिन अपने खुद निर्माण के लिये भी हम ने कभी सोचा है ? आधुनिक चीजें जो हमारे मुल्क के अन्दर होनी चाहियें उधर हमारा ध्यान ही नहीं है । इसलिये मैं आप के माध्यम से प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उधार ले कर के हम अपने देश को मजबूत नहीं कर सकते हैं । इसलिये हम को अपनी तरफ से खुद कुछ सिद्धांत स्थापित करने होंगे । और उन स्थापित सिद्धान्तों को अमल में लाना होगा । तभी आगे चलकर के अपने देश के अन्दर सेना के सम्बन्धित उत्पादन बढ़ा सकेंगे ।

श्रीमन्, फौजें नहीं लड़ती हैं, बल्कि लड़ता है फौजों का मनोबल । एक व्यक्ति ने एक चीनी संत कन्फ्यूशस से पूछा कि किसी मुल्क की मजबूती के लिये किन किन चीजों की जरूरत है ? तो उसने कहा कि तीन मुख्य चीजें चाहिये । पहले जनता का ऊंचा मनोबल, दूसरे, अन्न के मामले में मुल्क का स्वावलम्बी होना, प्रचुर मात्रा में अन्न का उत्पादन और तीसरी चीज संगठित और मजबूत सेना । उस व्यक्ति ने दोबारा पूछा—अगर ये तीनों बातें न हों तो ? तो फिर दो बातें जरूरी हैं—मुल्क का ऊंचा मनोबल और अन्न का उत्पादन । अगर ये भी न हों तो ? तब अन्तिम चीज जो सब से जरूरी है—वह है जनता का ऊंचा मनोबल । पिछले 20 वर्षों के अन्दर कांग्रेस पार्टी ने, शासक दल ने कौन सा ऐसा काम किया है जिससे हमारे मुल्क का मनोबल ऊंचा हुआ हो? बिना ऊंचा मनोबल किये हुए हम अपने देश की सुरक्षा और आजादी की रक्षा नहीं कर सकते हैं । इन 20 वर्षों के अंदर प्रतिरक्षा का इतिहास प्रतिरक्षा की नीतियों की असफलताओं का इतिहास रहा है, इस हुकूमत का इतिहास असफलता का इतिहास रहा है—यही मुझे अन्त में आप से निवेदन करना है ।

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Mr. Chairman, yesterday and, today, the House has been discussing the Defence Grants. It is refreshing to find that on all sides there is a very keen desire that our defence mobilisation should not only be at the top but the spirit of self-reliance that has been introduced after the Chinese aggression in 1962, and which has been developed in such a distinguished way under the leadership of the former Defence Minister and which is being continued today by the present Defence Minister must be kept up.

Some hon. Members have tried to find fault with some of the efforts in defence production. I am very glad that they note they struck was a constructive one. Consistent with our policy at home of building up an independent national economy based on the rights and privileges of every citizen and in pursuance of our objective of dealing independently and thinking independently on the difficult problems of the world today, it is absolutely necessary that we follow a programme of production the keynote of which should be our dependence on our own selves. Any suggestions in that respect will be welcome. It will be my effort in the short time at my disposal to convey to the House that the spirit in which the defence production programme was undertaken is being continued and developed, and wherever deficiencies occur for reasons beyond our control, we try not only to improvise but to fill them up with our own national indigenous efforts.

Reliance on our own defence production has assumed a wider role. Not only are old ordnance factories being renovated and modernised but new ones have been set up and are being geared to production. The public sector undertakings in the defence field which cover such vital spheres as aeronautics, electronics and various others are being rapidly developed and put in top position. Also the spirit of self-reliance, doing things ourselves wherever bottlenecks occur due to shortage of raw materials which we are unable to improvise or manufacture and are also not able to import because of the serious limitations imposed on imports of such materials because of political and other reasons, is kept to the fore; for our immediate needs, we are trying to fill the gap through free foreign exchange resources, but in the long-term our entire science and development research establishment is trying to fill the gap by improvising new techniques of production indigenously.

It has been said by an hon. Member that we are spending too little on our research and development establishment. It is true that we pro-

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

pose to spend something like 12.8 crores this year on our research and development programmes and this, as compared to the figures which he quoted, something like 15 per cent of the entire defence budget spent on it in other countries, does seem a modest figure, but comparisons in this respect are not always very accurate, because here what is necessary is the task that has been assigned to the defence research establishment. There some of the organisations may be doing fundamental research, for which they may be spending a large amount of money. Here what we have tried to achieve is that our defence and research establishment has been given a specific task, and they are fulfilling that task in the measure that they are required to do. For example, they have three special tasks assigned to them, and that is to look after all new equipment, improvement of existing equipment and development of a new equipment altogether, and combining all this into military hardware, and then the entire thing goes into bulk production, from the trial stage to the user's trial and various other trial stages, and this stage is very difficult. This is a specialised task given to them, and for this the defence research and development establishment have got to be in very close touch with the users at every level of the operations or of the requirements of the army, the Air Force and the navy, they have to be in close touch. Therefore, the scientific support to the army or to our defence forces is not only in this limited field, although it is a very vital field, but it is in a wider field of physiology, psychology, nutrition, operational research and so on, even in matters which are very vital, rather a critical element in the performance of an army, the morale. But it is a very intangible element, a number of elements go into the building of the morale of an army, the entire national consciousness goes into it, and even studies of these things, how the morale of the army can be sustained, how they can use equipment better, how their skills and other things can be developed, all these things are being looked after by the scientific development and research organisation.

Therefore, it is true if we think in terms of money given, it may be a small field of operations, but if you take the projects that they have undertaken, something over a thousand projects, they are doing at the moment in various fields, and very critical items of our equipment, whether in arms or ammunitions or aeronautics or radar or electronis, all this they are doing with an element of urgency and trying to solve some of the very difficult problems. Therefore, if you see it from the point of view of the amount of money that is spent, that is no measure of the work that they are doing, although we realise that their work has to be stepped up because more and more we depend on ourselves, the scientists, the technicians who are working with the army and our military forces must play a greater and greater role. Therefore, the limiting factor is not the money. No project has been given up for want of money, but the limiting factor is the personnel. We need a large number of trained scientists who can be trained in these expertise and disciplines. More and more we get them, we train them here, there is a very strict training programme, we train them outside, and once this cadre is built up, they will be able to take more and more work.

16.59 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Therefore, I think in any field of military requirements, from missiles to electronics and all the intermediate ranges, it is our effort that in the coming years we will be able to depend on ourselves and do our own improvisation, development and bulk production.

I come to some of the specific projects referred to by some hon. Members. It has been said that some of our vital projects are not making satisfactory progress. I think the impression about most of them is not very correct. I can appreciate the anxiety that we must make speedier progress in each one of them, whether it is HF 24 or Leander frigates or electronics. I was surprised when an hon. Member said he saw no mention of electronics in this report. I could not believe it. We attach so much importance to electronics. Defence requirements in electronics is almost fifty per cent of the development programme in the next ten years. Out of total requirement of Rs. 1,600 crores, the Bhabha Committee report puts the electronic requirements at Rs. 760 crores for defence alone, then there are the Atomic Energy Commission and our communications department and science establishments. All of them would require almost 80 per cent of our electronic equipment. The entertainment and other programmes are very small. It is not only here; it is so all over the world. We are vitally interested in electronics because of its importance to aeronautics and radar equipment and they help to make the arms more efficiently, to enlarge their fire power, capacity and utility in operations. Therefore, we cannot ignore electronics. So, I looked into the report and I find there is considerable information. Not only has Bharat Electronics increased its production but it has gone into various other fields including radar. We have a second factory in the MIG complex which meets the electronic components requirements of the fast planes MACH II and intercepter planes. From its own resources the Bharat Electronics is going to set up a third factory and it will provide all our requirements for the radars. We have been able to develop certain radars as in this field foreign help and technical know-how is not easily available because apart from economic considerations, political considerations have been mixed up. In spite of that, in this vital sector of our military hardware and equipment, we have been able to develop ourselves. It is one of the few factories that even after devaluation, have not raised the price. Government announced that efforts should be made not to raise prices. The Bharat Electronics had not only raised the prices; they have reduced the prices. That shows the measure of efficiency and economy that is achieved in its working. That is also borne out by the fact that from out of its own resources, it is going to set up a third factory. That takes care of the electronics group.

Coming to Vijayanta tank, it was said that the production at the heavy vehicles factory was not proceeding satisfactorily. That is not true.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Be more specific. The Member who spoke told you that its gun was not up to expectation.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I referred to Shri Indrajit Gupta's remarks.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I specifically referred to indigenous output of armour plates.

Shri Nath Pai: Major Ranjit Singh talked about the gun fire.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I would not like to discuss the details of firing capacity. Let me talk about the general programme in respect of the tank. It is true there has been delay in the receipt of certain components which are still being imported. These delays have in fact actually acted as a spur because we have been able to improvise indigenous manufactures of some of them. This resulted in some delays, but the fact is that we are able to manufacture or make preparations for the manufacture of items which we may need in future. In fact, the proportion of indigenous components is progressing faster than was laid down in the project report.

As regards armour plate, to which the hon. Member over there referred to, this is to be produced by the Rourkela steel plant in collaboration

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

with a foreign firm. I know the position; it took protracted negotiations, and the contract has been signed, recently, and we hope that the production schedule that is laid down will be adhered to.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: When is the armour-plate mill supposed to go into operation?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It is expected that the production of the armour plate will commence within the country next year. Then, he has also referred to the inshore minesweepers being constructed for the first time, and said that there has been considerable delay in this project. In this particular matter, the hull is made of a special type of wood, which has to be laminated and developed through a special process, and it took considerable effort to find the right type of wood, and master the lamination technique. Even now, the best wood available comes only in limited quantity. (It has not reached the particular standard. Special efforts are being made to develop this). It is absolutely necessary for perfection of this technique, to have the right type of wood for minesweepers, even nails and other things have got to be either of wood or of non-ferrous metals. All these difficulties have been got over and the first minesweeper hull has been completed. This is being fitted out now, and it is expected to be completed in about six months time.

Although the first minesweeper has taken longer time, it always happens, because this is the first time that we are producing this, when we come to the manufacture of the second minesweeper, the time taken will be almost half of the first one, and when we go on progressively to the other minesweepers, the time taken will be more or less commensurate with the time taken in other places.

Then it was also said that the MIG-21 programme was also slightly delayed. As the House is aware, we have undertaken this programme in various stages, particularly in four stages. The first stage is of major assemblies, and then we go on to sub-assemblies; then to the details and then to the raw materials. All these stages come in, because, in major assemblies stage, we get the major components and assemble them, and the production programme is phased. When we go to the sub-assemblies, it slows down and we have to put in greater volume of work. When we go to the details, there is a tendency to slow down, because we undertake so much programme, and particularly, when we go to the raw material stage, a large part of it has to be done by ourselves. Therefore, it appears that in the beginning, the production programme may be faster but it gets settled down at a slower pace, if you take sophistication and the modifications that we have asked for and achieved—if you take all these into consideration. We have already gone to the second stage. The other stage will go according to the schedule. There may appear to be some delay in the second stage, but I think the programme as a whole will go on at a satisfactory and coorginated rate and MIG 21 will make its contribution in the squadron formation of our Air Force. Some hon. member said, by the time we develop it and make it in adequate numbers, this plane will be out of date. I think it is a completely wrong impression, because the MIGs are going to be there for several years and they will play their part.

12 hrs.

The hon. member said that a factory is being shifted from Ahmednagar. I have received a large number of letters from hon. members and I know their feelings. I might correct that wrong impression. It is not a factory that is being shifted. What is being shifted is a research and development establishment which is concerned mainly with the development

of certain items of equipment for which the production facilities developed at Avadi are necessary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): That is only meant for tanks.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The facilities that are necessary for developmental work exist at Avadi and similar facilities do not exist in Ahmednagar. Further an assurance has been given that there will be no reduction in establishment. All personnel who will move to Avadi will be employed there. Every effort will be made to find alternative employment in the Maharashtra region for persons who have no All-India service liability and do not wish to move to Avadi.

Shri Nath Pai: This Government should have one policy. With regard to the atomic station in Bombay, when the question of transfer came, the Prime Minister wrote to us that as far as possible production and research should not be located at the same place and therefore the transfer from Bombay to Hyderabad was done. But now regarding the question of Ahmednagar, you are taking a position diametrically opposite to it. Where do we stand? What is the policy?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I am not aware of that.

Shri Nath Pai: I am prepared to lay the letter on the Table.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Production and development of what? There may be certain items where the research is over and it goes to the phase of bulk production. Unless I get all the facts, I cannot say.

Shri Nath Pai: That is the easiest, safest escape.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: This matter was gone into by an expert body. They came to the conclusion that it is interrelated with the production facilities there. In this matter, their opinion prevailed. The redeeming point is that nobody will be retrenched.

Shrimati Sharda Mukherjee: It is not merely a question of employment or rehabilitating those people. I said, when there is a large factory, several ancillary and feeder industries also exist. This factory has been there for 12 years. Why does the Government want to move it suddenly?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: I started by saying that no factory is being shifted. Only research establishment for which production facilities have been developed at Avadi is being shifted. No ancillary industry is connected with it. I hope I have made myself clear.

Shri Nath Pai: At least to yourself, though not to us!

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It does not give me any pleasure to shift the centre when the human question is involved there. But in this matter there is this definite expert opinion and sometimes we are helpless.

Coming to the frigate project, it was said that this project has also been delayed and one does not know when the first frigate will come out. Actually, no delay in the construction of the frigate has taken place; it is going according to the schedule laid down in the agreement. It must be realised that this is a very sophisticated project and it takes considerable time in construction. Since this is the first of its kind being done here it is likely to take more time than if you compare it with other parts of the world where they have considerable experience. The work is going on as determined in the programme. Even in the United Kingdom these frigates take something like 40 to 50 months for construction. This particular frigate is one of the most up-to-date ones and, as I said, since this is for the first time that we are doing it the time taken cannot be described as 'inordinate delay'. The construction started in May, 1966. The beginning of the work was done according to schedule. It is expected to be launched in October, 1968. That is the schedule drawn up.

An hon. Member: When will it sink?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: It will take some more time to go in for fittings and other things and finally it will be commissioned by 1971. But the sceond and third one will take much less time.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: It means five years to produce one.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That is for the the first one. From 1971 onwards, for the second and third, the schedule will be more even.

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): Is it necessary for you to disclose these secrets?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: No classified secret is being disclosed.

One last point, Sir, and I have done. We are, particularly after September 1965, making great efforts in import substitution and broad-basing our defence production and drawing on the local industrial base for the defence production programme. For that a special department was created, detailed working was gone into capacity in the civil sector was assessed and this programme has made good headway. Already the civilian sector is taking upon itself a programme of production to the tune of Rs. 12.5 crores. Another programme of a similar amount is also going to them. I hope that in future, more and more, overall industrial base of the country will be exploited for the defence production programme because it gives a resilience . . .

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the clothing factory at Kanpur and Shahjahanpur? There is no work in the clothing factory.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: That point has not been raised, so I am not replying to that.

I quite appreciate the points made by some hon. Members that we are lagging behind in many fields. We have to make up in technology, in the development of this particular branch of production which is very complex and very sophisticated and, particularly, in the matter of critical items of modern weapons in various fields we have to go a long way. But I can assure the hon. Members that the spirit of self reliance has gone down to the ranks. Everybody is feeling that if we have to survive in the modern world, in this dangerous world, particularly with this dangerous situation in our borders, we have to depend on ourselves and the defence production programme is undertaken in that spirit. We have made considerable headway in liberating ourselves from the stranglehold of external resources, foreign exchange bottle-necks. We have gone into our needs item by item for our more difficult programmes and we are trying to assess our own requirements and meeting those needs ourselves. But this is a long-drawn process which cannot be achieved in a day. But I can assure you that from year to year we are making progress in this direction and a day will come soon when we can claim that we have achieved as much self-sufficiency and as much self-reliance as any nation in the modern world with so much of economic independence can achieve.

17.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In the end, I can assure the hon. Members that whatever they have said, whatever criticism they have offered in this respect will be taken note of and every effort will be made to see that our performance is better next year and still better the year after.

Shri Frank Anthony (Nominated—Anglo-Indians): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must say with regret that I find this Defence Report continues an attitude of purposeless and even dangerous secrecy. I had a little to do with defence from the time of the National Defence Council during the second world war and I feel this is a hangover from the pre-independence days when the British Government would not trust, did not trust, the Members of the House. Today also, I regret to

say, no meaningful information is supplied in this Report. What little information I get, I get from American journals, I get from the British Institute of Strategic Studies. And the result is this that, I say this with regret, the Members of this House are virtually, completely ignorant of defence programmes, defence policies, with the result-what happened we were taken completely unawares in 1962. I shall attempt to show how we were taken unawares in 1965 also. If there is ineptitude in any governmental organisation, if there is negligence, if there is waste, this House, which is supposed ultimately to be responsible to the nation for its defence, can make no meaningful contribution unless we are given full information. I say this that I have been extremely critical of Shri Krishna Menon when he was the Defence Minister and I castigated him. I said that it is not only an affront to this House, worse than that, it is dangerous to the nation. I shall attempt to deal with only a few of the several points that I would like to have dealt with.

I shall first deal with the Air Force. Here we are at least given this information that we are directing our efforts to build up a balanced air force of 45 squadrons. But we have not been told how many squadrons we have today; we have not been told how many fresh squadrons we propose to add. As I said, because we are given no meaningful information, my own view is this that we have fallen behind in our air schedule. My hon. friend, Shri Bhagat rather backed at it, but my own view is this that we have not kept to our expectations in the way of delivery of MIGs my own view is that we have fallen behind in our assembling of MIGs, and my own view is that this is largely due to the fact that we have farmed out the Koraput Engine Factory to the Orissa Government. Almost expectedly, the Orissa Government fell down on its commitment, and therefore we are behind the schedule.

We are given no indication—at least, I have not been able to find it out—about the number of fighter squadrons, fighter bomber squadrons, bomber squadron and transport squadron. Sir, I feel that we have to go, as I said, to the Institute of Strategic Studies. Some hon. Member referred, but he did not refer to it completely, to the ill-starred HF-24 I have never been able to get any kind of complete information on this. What has happened to this? The period of gestation for an elephant is unusually long, but the period of gestation for this HF-24 is much longer—7 to 8 years. And still we have not achieved this engine with a Mach-II performance. I want a categorical answer on this. I do not want to point to the U.A.R. because they are down and out at the moment, but what made us enter into a collaboration arrangement with the UAR of all people with regard to the engine? Apparently the Defence report shows that we are still struggling at the stage of a Mach I engine. What is the policy behind this ill-starred HF-24. I do not know because you do not give us information. Do you intend to have it as a fighter bomber? Is it intended to replace the Hunter? As far as I am aware, the Hunter did first-class service in ground support and anti-tank activity in the last campaign. What is the purpose? In any case, so far as the British are concerned, they are already replacing or have replaced the Hunter with the Jaguar which has got a Mach-II performance. My own view is that one of our weaknesses is the shortage of fighter bombers. I do not think, we have any programme for developing bombers. We have got the Canberra which was good enough, but by any kind of reasonably modern standards the Canberra is obsolete. I should imagine it is at least 12 or 13 years old.

Then, surely we are entitled to some little information about Pakistan.

[Shri Frank Anthony]

You do not give us information about our own affairs; probably we can get it from the British and American journals. But what is our position *vis-a-vis* Pakistan? My own feeling is that Pakistan today is in a stronger position in the air than she was in 1965. My fear is that while we should have certainly built up considerable air superiority over Pakistan which was extremely vital, Pakistan is steadily building up an edge over us in the air. We are not told; we are left to press reports, even reports from our own press. Pakistan has received considerable aid so far as air defence is concerned. China is supposed to have given her a number of planes. I saw a report that she has got 100 MIGs, 90 F-86s from West Germany, 50 planes from Iran and so forth. I would like to know what is the position. What is your estimate of the kind of supplies that Pakistan has received by way of planes? I think, it is accepted that—it is nobody's fault—one of our weaknesses was the lack of radar cover in the Indo-Pakistan conflict. There Pakistan had an edge over us relatively. I do not know what the position is today. But why do you keep it from us? As I said, the Americans and the British know all about it. Let us know so that we can ask some meaningful questions.

So far as the Pakistan Army is concerned, I remember reading a report that Pakistan had decided in 1965 to add at least five divisions to her army. There again, what do we propose to do? Unfortunately, we have two potential aggressors—China and Pakistan. In order to meet Pakistan even man for man we have to have at least twice her number of troops because at least half of our armed forces are pinned down watching our frontiers against China. I read a report not so long ago that two Pakistani divisions had been armed by China. Is that true? Also, that China had set up two arms factories in East Pakistan. I do not know whether it is correct. During the Indo-Pakistan conflict, Pakistan had very inconsiderable forces deployed in East Pakistan but according to a press report and according to reports in American journals she has at least four divisions now deployed in East Pakistan.

I also believe that at least 200 or 250 tanks have been made available to the Pakistan Army by the Chinese. We want some information.

Shri Nath Pai: But you suppose that they have it.

Shri Frank Anthony: They should at least read some American journals, they know. Then, there is this very crucial factor. As I said, I can only deal with a few points. It is axiomatic that an army is only as good as those who lead it. We have seen three debacles of the Arab armies. I do not want to point a finger at them, but obviously they have not been able to build up a worth-while officer cadre since the Arabs were beaten in 1956. Because they have not been able to build up a worthwhile officer cadre, in battle the Arabs have shown themselves to be a little more than a rabble. We have been fortunate in a sense that we have been able to fill this vacuum which was created in our officer cadres in 1947. What did the NEFA debacle show? It was the crucial impact on the morale of our officers' cadre. I am not pointing a finger at anybody. We were overtaken by events; we were completely unprepared. But we noticd that because—it was unfortunate-probably the worst General in the Indian Army was sent to NEFA, the morale went down among the officers' cadre. He went there as Corps Commander. This time, during the Indo-Pakistan conflict, our Generals were, by and large, good—I may point out one but let it go—and our younger officers were exceedingly good and, from the point of view of leadership, and the morale, fight-

ing elan, were extremely good. Our jawans, as I have said before, are among the finest fighting men in the world and, properly led, they have no equal. There is tremendous pride in the regiment and they are blindly loyal to their officers. As I said, we have to see that they are properly led. I am rather unhappy because, I feel, we are not getting the best of India's youth in the officer cadre. We must not sweep this under the Defence carpet. I remember seeing a statement made by the former Chief of Army Staff that for officers' cadre, they had to reject between 75 to 80 per cent of applicants because they were not suitable. That is a grave situation. It is something which the Minister should share with the House. What India cannot afford is an officer cadre of quill-drivers, of bespectacled degree or double-degree holders, of Agra brigadiers of khachhar corps generals who have not heard a shot fired in anger. We cannot afford it.

I want to say this to the Defence Minister. How do we get our best youth which we are not getting now? The best of our youth is going into civil life. What do these advanced countries do in this matter? They give special amenities, special opportunities for re-employment to the officers. We do not do anything of the sort. Our people go out—there are age limitations—as Captains, Majors or Colonels or even as Brigadiers. They go out comparatively young when their commitments to their families are at peak. You don't even absorb them in civilian services where they will be a tremendous asset, lending much needed discipline to the civilian forces. I know a number of our very fine people from the officers' cadre are leaving the country because it is the only way they can guarantee the education of their sons and daughters. They cannot find employment; they are rotting on the scrapheap of unemployment. Although the Report says that the response is good, I am also not satisfied about the response from the other ranks. I asked some Generals about this and they said that the conditions offered in many civilian services, to the border police or security police and so forth are much more attractive than the conditions that are offered to our jawans with the result that some of our finest fighting material is now being attracted to the civilian forces, to the Railways and so forth. This is also a matter that I would ask, the Defence Minister to look into.

I now come to the crucial issue whether we should develop nuclear weapons. The whole Report is based on the premise that our security can be achieved by building up a conventional army by building up conventional arms. What happened in 1962? We were overtaken by events; the country was humiliated. Why? It is because we were told we would not abjure obsolete ideas. I know that when the then Chief of the Amy Staff said, "Give us semi-automatic weapons", he was told, "Fight with lathis as long as you have spirit." We were overtaken by events and we were humiliated. So also we are being overtaken by events in the nuclear field. I remember reading a statement by Mr. Chou En-lai. it was in the days of Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai euphoria when he said—it is not only an irony but a tragic irony—that India was 10 years ahead of China in the matter of nuclear technology. I would venture to say that India is now 10 years behind China with regard to nuclear capacity. I remember there was an estimate by an American paper —all the estimates with regard to China have been belied—that China would not be able to deliver an I.C.B.M. before 1975. The latest American assessment is that they will be able to deliver it very soon. Last October, they fired an intermediate-range missile. So far as India is concerned, an intermediate-range missile is quite sufficient. We are absolutely helpless in the face of even

[Shri Frank Anthony]

an intermediate-range missile. According to Dr. Bhabha—I had talked to him and he had said—we could fire the first nuclear device within twelve months of making the decision, but we have not yet made the decision; Dr. Bhabha died sometime ago.

Then there is the statement of Alastair Buchan. He said—he is the Director of the British Institute of Strategic Studies and I do not see why we should not accept what he said—that India would be able to produce 50 to 20 kilotonne bombs at the comparatively negligible cost of Rs. 24 crores because much of the capital cost is behind us. But what has happened? Today we are under pressure. I know, and we will be under increasing pressure from the USSR and from the USA. Each has its own motives to try and restrain us in this matter. In the meantime, what is happening? What is the good of applying all these philosophical and dangerous unctions to our defence soul? Non-proliferation. Today we are completely paralysed by all these negative slogans. I am against all these 'nons', these negative slogans, non-violence, non-alignment, non-proliferation, because all these paralyse us. What *is going* to happen. (*Interruptions*). It is not a laughing matter. Today we are virtually stark-naked in the nuclear field. We are completely at the mercy of China. Within five years we are likely to be at the mercy of Pakistan? China has already offered to develop Pakistan's nuclear capacity. With the rout that the Egyptians have suffered, they are going to respond with alacrity to the Chinese offer to develop their nuclear capacity. Do you think that Israel is going to stand still? They will outstrip the Egyptians, they will probably outstrip India. I do not know, we seem to think that we are getting some credit. Who gives us any credit for a so-called restraint? We have very little respect left internationally. What is the good of applying this delusion to ourselves? Who has equated us to Pakistan? Not only the USSR and the USA, but in spite of all our recent attempts to develop foster-brother relationship with the UAR, they have also equated us with Pakistan; Pakistan is to represent them in the U.K. and we are to represent them in the U.S.A.!

Finally, I will deal with the question of intelligence or lack of it, obsolete and unorganized. I am not blaming the military intelligence service. But we were caught unawares completely in 1962. Who knew anything about the movement of the Chinese, their training and their equipment? The then Prime Minister thought that he would get some troops from Poona. They did not have enought .303 rifles. I know that the .303 rifles had to be suddenly got at the last minute—the poor chaps went up in fleet shoes. With no mountain training, they had to drive the Chinese out. Complete lack of any elementary intelligence? In Kutch what happened? Did we know anything about the building of the roads in Kutch? Did we know anything about the relatively tremendous deployment of Pakistani forces? We did not. In 1965 also, as some gentleman said, it was only when we got to the Icchogil Canal that we knew that it was an elaborate tank trap to which we had financially contributed. We did not know that Pakistan had built up a virtual maginot line and pill boxes and all kinds of defences which cost us much in precious lives. I am not blaming your military intelligence service because presumably, collecting intelligence, both internally and externally, is the preserve of the Intelligence Bureau. They are good police officers, good people at investigation, 'danda maro' and get false confessions! (*Interruptions*). What do they know about intelligence? It is only when battle is enjoined that what little intelligence they may or may not have —I think, that is correct—is given to

the Directorate of Military Intelligence; they have then to collate it and interpret it, much too late. The time is long overdue. Let us have a unified intelligence service. Let us have not too much political interference with it because I submit with respect that it is a pre-condition not only to our security, it is a pre-condition to effective diplomacy.

17.30 hrs.

STRIKES AND LABOUR AGITATIONS*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now, we shall take up the half-an-hour discussion.

Before Shri A. K. Gopalan initiates the debate, I would like to mention that several hon. Members have intimated to me that they want to put questions. So, I would suggest that Shri A. K. Gopalan may confine himself to ten minutes.

Shri A. K. Gopalan (Kasergod): I would take about 15 minutes, because this is a very important matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That would mean that we may have to sit a little longer.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: That is the rule. I would take about 15 minutes.

I want to raise a discussion now on points arising out of the answers given to S. Q. No. 46 regarding strikes and labour agitations.

The industrial scene in the whole country today is in a state of turmoil. The economic crisis is getting deeper and deeper every day, and it is reflected in closure of factories retrenchment, lay off and also increasing strikes and other actions on the part of the working class. Also, a new ferocious offensive of wage-freeze and retrenchment has also been launched against the workers, and as a result of all these, labour agitations are taking a virulent form.

Before I deal with that matter, I would like to point out what the state of industry today is, and what the economic situation in the country today is and what the result of that has been in regard to the number of strikes by workers during the last six months in our country. Today, it is said that over 1·25 lakhs coal-mine workers in 460 collieries in the Jharia coal mines had gone on a 24-hour strike this morning to back up their demand for implementation of the coal wage board's recommendations and statutory rationing in the colliery areas. It is also said that they have also decided and given notice to go on an indefinite strike from the 17th July if their demands were not met by then. The workers cannot keep quiet when they find that a portion of their bread is snatched away. The workers cannot keep quiet because they have waited for years; they have gone to the court; they have waited for conciliation; they have gone to the High Court and they have waited; they have waited for the wage board's recommendations. Even after all this, when there is non-implementation of the awards and other awards of tribunals, surely, the workers cannot keep quiet.

The Congress Government is sleeping on a volcano. They do not understand the gheraos which are talked of every day inside this Parliament and outside. That is only a symptom. They do not understand it. Instead of finding fault with it they should try to understand it. The other day, there was a discussion in the AICC and a resolution was padded, and except two humble souls all the others had supported it.

Shri Inderjit Gupta (Alipore): Shri Mishra had given all wrong information.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: The Minister of Labour had also said something there, which I shall presently refer

*Half-an-hour Discussion.

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

to. I think that he had said that he had spoken not because he had understood it but because he had to say something. I quite appreciate that.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation (Shri L. N. Mishra): That is a party matter.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I would say that unless we understand the reason for this situation, the reason for these strikes coming up, unless we understand the root cause of it and take some action to remove the causes of these strikes and other agitations that are likely to come up, it is no use finding fault with it.

During the year 1966, according to the report, there were 1 crore mandays lost due to strikes throughout the country. That means that the production was also less to that extent. A strike is not a pleasure as far as a worker is concerned. Strike means suffering; a strike may sometimes make him lose his job also. Strike means more suffering. And yet why does a worker resort to strike and other agitations?

What is the bases of it? Is it because, as it has been said, that they have derived inspiration from somebody and have been induced or intimidated to go on strike for so many days so that the workers who are not able even to live from hand to mouth with the wages they get have to go on strike for 20, 30 and 40 days? They go on strike and undergo sacrifices because there are certain fundamental rights denied to them and which they want to have.

I will tell you about the strikes and the economic situation in the country today. Wage boards have been appointed for many industries. But they take from one to five years to submit their reports. After that Government take six months or one year either to accept a report or reject it. After the Government accept a report, the employers take so many months or even years to consider whether or not to implement it. Then only after a strike notice is served that some employers implement the award. This is the process: five years for a report, one year and some months for Government to accept it, after that so many months for the employers to decide how not to implement it, and then after a strike notice is served in some cases the employers implement it.

More than 1½ years have passed, but the interim relief recommendations of the Engineering Wage Board have not been implemented by a large number of employers. I am quoting some instances where the awards that had been given after so many years have not been implemented. The Wage Board for heavy chemicals gave an award for interim relief on 1st January, 1967. It was unanimous. However, Government took more than three months to accept it. Three or four months have passed after that. But the employers have refused to implement them. The Labour Ministry is behaving as a silent spectator.

What can the workers do in such circumstances? After a unanimous report, the employers do not accept it and the Labour Ministry also is not taking any action.

The management of Bennett Coleman have refused to implement even the recommendations of a statutory wage board which according to law are automatically binding on the management. The Government do not punish the management for non-implementation. This was the reason which provoked a strike for so many days in Delhi and Bombay.

In Jhansi, U.P., electricity workers have given a notice of strike for July 10 to press for their demand. What is the demand? Implementation

of the Allahabad High Court decision of March 16, 1967 that the workers should be paid DA linked with the consumer price index. It is the award of a court and it has taken them so many months to get it. After spending so much money, they are now waiting. Nothing is being done, by either Government or the employers. So they have given a strike notice. The authorities have refused to implement the decision.

The Defence Ministry is also likely to retrench. Retrenchment has taken place in Poona, Kirkee and other places of, it is said 10,000 hands. Thousands of employees in the railway electrification section were summarily retrenched only last week. We have heard that 2,000 workers in Mahindra and Mahindra lost their jobs a couple of days ago. As far as the foreign oil companies are concerned, they have thrown out 9,000 workers and thousands more are facing the same fate.

As regards the textile and engineering industries, there have been so many questions in this House. I do not want to detail what is happening. As far as the south is concerned, most of the textile mills are closed.

In the handloom industry 60 per cent of the looms are idle because the yarn price is more and there is no work. Closure of mills once a fortnight has been introduced. Lakhs of handlooms have practically no work. Then 14,000 workers in the wagon building industry are also facing retrenchment. The Maharashtra Government is planning to reduce its staff by 10,000. It is said that in U.P. also they are planning retrenchment. In U.P. 40,000 workers failed to get adequate work during the season because there was shortage of sugarcane. So, this is the picture. As I have no time, I do not go into the other questions, though there is a long list.

According to a report, 23,000 engineers and diploma-holders are jobless today. Besides, there is another thing, automation. We have discussed it here. The foreign oil companies are there. In Caltex, for about nine months about 400 workers have had no work. They are sitting there, because if they go out automation will be introduced and it will be locked. In Bombay automation has already been introduced. So, in Calcutta for the last 9 months they have been staying inside batch after batch. Pay is given to them, but there is absolutely no work.

Shri Ranga (Srikakulam): Otherwise there will be gherao.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: It is stounding that more than 10 lakhs of educated persons are without jobs.

As far as automation is concerned, the position is firstly that there will be no more recruitment. It means replacing man by machine. As far as LIC is concerned, it is said that about 60,000 people will be unemployed. They have ordered ten more computers. That means ten more gheraos. If they are to be installed everywhere, there will be gheraos. People who are thrown out of employment will say that they will not allow it, and so there will be gheraos.

Shri D. N. Patodia (Jalore): You are suggesting gherao.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I suggest even more than that. It is not the workers or trade unions who are responsible for this. This gherao has been painted to be a monster which will destroy the whole society. Gherao is nothing but peaceful picketing, gherao had been there even before, now also there is gherao, the only difference is that it is an improved version of peaceful picketing, it is focussing attention sharply, and it is quicker and more effective.

After years of waiting the worker gets an award from the High Court or Supreme Court. When that award is not implemented, when he finds he

[Shri A. K. Gopalan]

cannot live, that after 20 or 25 years of service he is thrown out, that his family is starving, what is he to do? It is a struggle for survival, a struggle between life and death. So, it is the worker who has to decide whether he will fight and die or commit suicide. So, if he is to survive, he has certainly to do gherao so that he may get a job or be able to sacrifice his life.

I want to point out that the Labour Minister of West Bengal has said that since the non-Congress Government came to power in West Bengal there have been over 300 gheraos, 25 of which were connected with layoff and retrenchment, 17 per cent with violation of labour laws and 15 per cent with industrial dispute.

There is not only retrenchment in one industry, there is retrenchment everywhere. If after years after getting an award the worker finds that he is not able to feed his family and children, what will he do? Therefore, the question about these awards and laws is that there must be implementation of the awards immediately. It is the duty of the Government to see to it. If laws stand in the way they must be changed. In the public sector also, a year ago in Durgapur the workers went peacefully to the management and presented a memorandum but the management did not receive it. They phoned to the police and there was a lathi charge and one person died. The management did not even listen; they wanted the workers to be beaten and killed. They do not care for the labour machinery. As for Government, they do not understand what should be done. It is the Government machinery that gives the award. When it is not implemented, it becomes a question of life and death and of survival. I request all those who are talking of gherao to consider this. It is nothing but a form of militant struggle. A worker adopts it because he is thrown out of employment after 25 years; there is retrenchment. When Government looks into the industry and says there should be no retrenchment, it is done. If he is not given the job, the alternative left to him is to fight and die for his right. It may be the Minister may in his reply say there is physical and mental agony and pain for the employers and others. Is there no physical and mental agony and pain for the worker when he is turned out after 15 years of service. Fifteen years ago he was young but his flesh and blood had been taken by the employer and he is thrown away. Has he no mental pain and agony? What will he do for his wife and children? When he goes to the ration shop with the money he is getting, he does not get even six ounces of rice? Is there no agony and no pain for him?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: One clarification. Do you want this new weapon to be restricted to industrial disputes or it would be used for other disputes, such as, the language disputes?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: As far as gheraos are concerned, it is not I that give the order in Calcutta. Now in U.P. it is there and it is everywhere. Gherao is something which is coming out of the discontentment of the people, not only working classes but all sections of people. Nobody gives an order for gherao. Unless the Government understands it, I am sure that they will develop into a form whereby they will be more militant and I do not know what will happen to the Government of the time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those who had written to me will get an opportunity to put a question—not long prefaces. Already Mr. Gopalan has taken about 20 minutes; the Minister will take at least 15 minutes. I want to conclude as early as possible.

श्री आर्य कन्येन्द्रीय (बम्बई-दक्षिण): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हड़ताल और मजदूरों

के बीच में जो असंतोष हमेशा रहा करता है उसके जो बुनियादी कारण हैं उन में से खास तौर पर यह हैं :

(1) यूनियन की मान्यता का प्रश्न,

(2) बिल्कुल इमानदारी से आपसी मतभेदों को मिटाने के लिए मालिकों की ओर से बातचीत का प्रयास,

(3) जहां बातचीत से कोई मामला हल नहीं होता वहां वालेंटरी आरबिट्रेशन को देने का विचार,

(4) जो फैसले दिये जाते हैं बातचीत में या अवार्ड में उनको ईमानदारी से अमल में लाने का काम, और

(5) मजदूरों का हड़ताल करने का बुनियादी अधिकार जिस में न सरकार और न पुलिस कोई भी हस्तक्षेप करे ।

मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ये जो पांच कारण हैं जिनकी वजह से हड़तालें होती हैं और मजदूरों में असंतोष रहा करता है, इनके बारे में कोई भी ठोस नीति केन्द्रीय सरकार अपनाएगी और उस नीति को अलग अलग राज्यों में जहां जहां कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं, अमल में लाने का काम केन्द्रीय सरकार करेगी।

इसी सिलसिले में मेरा एक दूसरा प्रश्न है । अभी अभी हमारे मजदूर मंत्री जेनेवा में जाकर इंटरनेशनल लेबर आर्गनाइजेशन के सालाना अधिवेशन में हिस्सा लेकर आए हैं । कनवेंशन 87 और कनवेंशन 98, ये जो दो बुनियादी कनवेंशंज हैं, इन में से एक तो यूनियन की मान्यता के बारे में है और दूसरा मजदूर मालिकों के बीच में सबंधों और बातचीत के बारे में है । हिन्दुस्तान आई० एल० ओ० का पार्टनर मेम्बर है । इतना होने पर भी अभी तक इन दोनों कनवेंशंज को अमल में नहीं लाया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इन दोनों कनवेंशंज को अमल में लाने के बारे में किसी स्पष्ट नीति का एलान करेगी ?

Shri D. N. Patodia: Before putting my question, I would just like to make a little comment. Mr. Gopalan, although he spoke for 15 minutes, failed to justify his point, because, although he spoke of all other things and about all other States, he did not say a word about what is happening in West Bengal today. He should remember that out of the gheraos happening in West Bengal, 85 per cent of the gheraos are for such reasons which are not non-political and relating to awards. (*Interruption*).

Shri A. K. Gopalan: I have given a report.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let him put his question.

Shri D. N. Patodia: Coming to my question, dealing with the labour situation and lawlessness in certain collieries in Burdwan district, the hon. Minister had in reply to a Short Notice Question No. 14, on the 19th June, admitted the murder of Shri B. P. Jha, an SSP leader. Till 19th June, in spite of the murder having been committed about 15 days earlier, the State authorities remained inactive and not even one arrest was made. Hundreds of other incidents have happened all over the State of West Bengal where managerial and technical staff had been wrongfully confined, (*Interruption*)—I am referring only to gheraos which occur only in West Bengal—in one case, as long as for 154 hours—had been subjected to all sorts of inhuman tortures and humiliations by exposures to sun, denial of food and prevention to attend to the call of nature. People have been assaulted and robbed.

The agitation has been systematically engineered by the Left Communist party in connivance with the State authorities (*Interruption*) with

[Shri D. N. Patodia]

larger political designs. The police have been prevented from interfering and have been rendered completely inactive. The seriousness of the problem lies more in the denial of the right of protection and security to the citizens of West Bengal.

May I, therefore, know, as to what action has so far been taken in the matter of the murder of Shri Jha and whether any arrests have been made so far. May I also know as to how the Government proposes to ensure adequate protection and security to every citizen of West Bengal?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would like to make one observation. Mr. Gopalan has mainly dealt with the labour issue. I would like to state one thing. At the present juncture, in a democratic State, the Governments are living in glass-houses so to say, because it is an open society, and within the legal and democratic framework, they are functioning. By implication, you will have to understand that this is a very delicate position, and so I would request you to avoid that aspect of the matter.

Shri D. N. Patodia: This arises out of West Bengal.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Because all are living in glass-houses in a democratic society. (*Interruption*). As far as possible, avoid the political side of it, *so that we will have a quiet discussion.*

Shri Randhir Singh (Rohtak): What about Congress side? We have give.. our names.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You will get your chance.

श्री पंवर लाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : ऐसा कई बार होता है कि अवार्ड दे दिया जाता है । रिकॉमंडेशन प्रोसीडिंग्ज हो चुकती है । लेकिन उसके बाद भी जो इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट है वह उस अवार्ड को पूरा नहीं करता है और वह उस मजदूर को टैंग करता जाता है । लेबर को वह हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक घसीटता है । अब आप देखें कि मजदूर के पास इतना पैसा नहीं होता है, उतने साधन नहीं होते हैं कि वह इतने बड़े इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट का मुकाबला कर सके । उसका रास्ता क्या है ? गोपालन साहब ने और दूसरे कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि घेराव उसका रास्ता होता है । मैं इंदी महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक जितने घेराव हुए हैं उनमें से कितने घेराव ऐसे थे जो कि एवार्ड पूरे न होने की वजह से हुए हैं, इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट ने उन अवार्ड्ज को पूरा नहीं किया, इस वजह से हुए हैं । साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि कितने घेराव ऐसे हुए हैं जो एक दम जोश में आ कर, कर दिये गये हैं, किसी को जोश आ गया और घेराव कर दिया । सरकार को मैं चाहता हूं कि ये सारे स्टेटिसटिक्स सदन के सामने रखने चाहियें ।

अगर इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट एवार्ड को पूरा नहीं करते हैं और मजदूरों को टैंग करते हैं तो उसके लिए भी आपको कोई न कोई मशीनरी बनानी चाहिये । जो मशीनरी आपके पास अब है वह बहुत कास्टली और लम्बी है और मजदूर उतने दिन तक ठहर नहीं सकता है । अगर वह ठहरे तो वाकई में मारा जायगा । लेकिन इसका इलाज जो उन्होंने बताया है कि घेराव है उस के मैं कतई खिलाफ हूं इसका कारण यह है कि यह अपनी कुर्बानी के लिये नहीं किया जाता है बल्कि दूसरे को कुर्बान करने के लिए किया जाता है । यह सत्याग्रह नहीं है, यह तो डंडा मार राज है । कानून को हाथ में लेना इसका इलाज नहीं है । सरकार को ही इसका कोई न कोई रास्ता निकालना चाहिये । सरकार समाजवाद की बात कहती है । अगर मजदूरों का हमें हित चाहिये तो आपको कोई न कोई ऐसा रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा कि एवार्ड होने के बाद जल्दी से जल्दी उसको इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाए ।

मैं एक और छोटी सी बात जानना चाहता हूं। टैक्सटाइल के बारे में वेज बोर्ड बना था। उसकी रिपोर्ट पांच साल हो गये हैं अभी तक नहीं आई है। क्या सरकार उसकी इंटेरिम रिपोर्ट आए, इसकी व्यवस्था करेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो डिले इस मामले में हो रही है, उसका क्या कारण है ?

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I know whether it is a fact that gheraos started only because with the formation of non-Congress Government, some of the employers never cooperated with the workers' organisations and started retrenchment, reversion etc. and whether any assessment has been made about this?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मजदूर सही मानों में इनक्लाब का हरकारा होता है। उसके सब्र का पैमाना खत्म हो चुका है। ज्यादा देर तक आप मजदूर को तसल्ली नहीं दे सकते हैं। इससे काम नहीं चलता है। उनके जो मुतालबात हैं वे पूरे होने चाहियें। अगर वे पूरे नहीं होंगे तो वे देश में खूनी इनक्लाब होगा। यह बहुत मनज्जम तबका है। इस तबके को आप बांध कर नहीं रख सकते हैं। इसकी बात आपको माननी पड़ेगी। मैं सीधा सा सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं। यह जो गन पाउडर तबका है, इसके जो मुतालबात हैं और जिनको लेकर जहां गैर कांग्रेसी हकूमतें हैं जैसे वेस्ट बंगाल है, उत्तर प्रदेश है, उड़ीसा है या दूसरी स्टेट्स हैं वहां जो ज्यादा घेराव होते हैं, वहां की सरकारें मजदूरों के जो मुतालबात हैं उनको पूरा क्यों नहीं करती हैं और केन्द्रीय सरकार उनसे मजदूरों के मुतालबात पूरा क्यों नहीं करवाती है।

डिब्यूनल्ज के और इंडस्ट्रियल डिस्प्यूट्स एक्ट के तहत जितने भी मुतनाजा मामले हैं उनको पूरा क्यों नहीं करवाया जाता है। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इनको पूरा नहीं करवाती हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब उन स्टेट्स गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ क्या एक्शन लेने जा रहे हैं।

16 hrs.

Shri E. K. Nayanar (Palghat): Sir, gheraos are taking place not only in West Bengal. There have been gheraos by teachers in U.P. and by students in Bihar. Gheraos are taking place in most of the States. Our Home Minister addressing a meeting of the Eastern Zonal Council in Calcutta instructed the police to take law and order into their own hands and implement the Constitution. There is a report of the West Bengal TUC published in West Bengal where it is said that out of a total number of 7000 factory establishments in West Bengal only 242 were involved in the so-called gheraos till the third week of May and the total number of workers involved in these gheraos did not exceed 25,000 out of a total of 9,10,000 factory workers in the State. They have given one example of a Birla factory. It says that the management of the new Allen Berry Works, a Birla concern, has refused to attend conciliation when called by the State Labour Directorate and it is still continuing the lock-out now for nearly two months after refusing to implement the tribunal and wage board awards. The Birla lobby is attacking the gherao agitation....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Do not bring in political issues.

Shri E. K. Nayanar: Sir, twenty-five years back, when we were organising trade union movement, even organising a unit was considered to be gherao at that time and I was arrested. Now when gherao comes there is opposition from the agents, capitalists, hoarders and blackmarketeers, and the students, teachers and workers are coming united to get their demands. The Minister must take a conciliatory attitude. He should have a new approach to these gheraos. He should not have the old down-trodden approach to the working class. He should have a new approach and he should persuade the factory owners to consider the demands of the workers and satisfy them.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, I am feeling provoked to make a speech like my other colleagues.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: You should follow the example of Mr. Banerjee today and put only a question.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, I will address one or two questions to you and one or two to the hon. Minister.

Sir, one correction of fact I want to make in the beginning. My hon. friend, Shri Patodia said that 85 per cent of gheraos in West Bengal had nothing to do with genuine labour disputes.

Shri D. N. Patodia: I said they had nothing to do with implementation of awards.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: There is no definition in any book of law that gherao must be confined only to non-implementation of awards. It can be retrenchment, lay-off, closure, denial of employment, denial of recognition of rights etc. Nobody has defined anywhere that only in the case of non-implementation of awards there can be gheraos. There are hundreds of labour grievances.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Gopalan said that it is a sort of picketing.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: The hon. Member knows and the hon. Labour Minister must have received it from West Bengal, that there is a whole chart prepared by the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta—not by us—giving a detailed break-up of all the gheraos, categorising them and classifying them. That is enough to show that 85 per cent or even more are connected precisely with genuine labour disputes. Whether it is gherao, strike or other any other form of agitation, the basic question as far as we are concerned with Shri Hathi is whether the labour dispute machinery—conciliation, arbitration, adjudication tribunals, courts of inquiry etc.,—is functioning properly or it is indulging in dilatory processes to which other hon. friends have already referred. I can give you one case. A court of inquiry was appointed in the Calcutta Port. It was supposed to be over in six months but now 15 months have passed and the court of inquiry has not come to a conclusion. So, if his Ministry wants an easier time, will they please turn their mind to overhauling the machinery? Has he any proposal by which the settlement of disputes will be more expeditious and more convenient to workers so that they would not have to go into litigation for months and years to come, so that the process is speeded up, so that the settlement can take place as soon as a dispute arises?

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma (Khammam): Sir, may I ask a question?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The other day Shri Umanath complaint that I was not chivalrous enough to allow her to put a question. So, I want to give an opportunity to her to ask a question.

Shri Umanath (Pudukkottai): Sir, on a point of order. On that day, I pleaded for her in the case of a discussion. Here she has not given any notice, as she has to do under the rules, in the case of a half-an-hour discussion. If you start giving a chance without notice then....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That day he comnlained that I did not give her an opportunity.

Shri Umanath: That was during the discussion. Here, without giving notice, if you allow even one single Member, it will create complications.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All right. I will strictly follow the procedure. Now the hon. Minister.

The Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation (Shri Hathi): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have heard the speech of Shri Gopalan and various questions asked by the various Members. I am perfectly in agreement that the labour policy or the labour situation cannot be viewed in isolation. It is conditioned by the economic situation in the country, with the reduced agricultural production, with the recession in industrial production. Certainly, a worker always feels anxious

about his earnings, his wages, his job. What concerns him most is the rising prices, the security of his job, the timely payment of his wages and the quick redressal of his grievances. I will first deal with the question of Shri Indrajit Gupta, which is the real crux of the whole problem.

We have various procedures laid down. Do these procedures answer the complex problems of the workers? Are the various bi-partite and tripartite decisions taken at the various Standing Labour Committees of the Indian Labour Conference fulfilled and implemented by the management or employers? Is the implementation machinery working as efficiently as it should? Are the delays capable of being eliminated by some process or the other? Could we do something to see that the wages of the workers are being paid in time? These are the problems which I would like to touch. I would not like to take the question of gheraos so much because, after all, as I said the other day also, when the worker finds inequalities all around, when he sees that he is not being paid, when he sees that he has to wait for years before his grievances are redressed, he becomes desperate. In this sense of frustration he takes to a thing which he would not like to. There comes the need of sober advice from all who are interested in industrial peace. It is there, at this time most, where we have to exert influence on the workers and the employers.

In fact, when I learnt about the disquieting news in West Bengal, I personally went to Calcutta. I had a talk with the workers, with the employers and with the Labour Minister, Shri Subodh Banerjee. I suggested three points. Firstly, co-ercive action on either side, the workers or the employers, should be stopped; secondly employers should not resort to unilateral retrenchment and closure and, thirdly, that all these disputes which do not involve high financial stakes should be referred to voluntary arbitration. These were the three points which I gave and the West Bengal Labour Minister agreed with this. He convened a conference of the workers and the employers. It has not, however, been possible for him to find an agreed solution as yet.

An hon. Member: Who differed?

Shri Hathi: I rang him this morning again—in fact, I had been in touch with almost all the Labour Ministers of the different States—West Bengal, Bihar, also Kerala, Madras and Punjab—to find out the actual position and he said that he is again going to call a meeting to try to find out a solution.

But really the point is that we have the implementation committees and the Labour Ministers of the States are presiding over these implementation committees. As we know, labour is a concurrent subject. The execution of policies, so far as the State field is concerned, is with the State Governments. If the implementation of the various recommendations of the Wage Boards and other things is properly looked to, many of the difficulties which we experience would be eliminated. With that end in view I have been in touch with all the State Governments and I addressed them letters drawing their attention to three aspects. Firstly, as recommended by the Labour Ministers' Conference in January, 1960, Labour Ministers should perside over the meetings of the State Implementation Committees. This will go a long way in creating the climate for the readier acceptance of the Code. Secondly, the implementation Committee should meet regularly and tackle major problems of implementation and breaches of the Code through the good offices of the representatives of employers and workers on the Committee. Thirdly, each State should have a whole-time Senior Officer entrusted with the work of implementation of labour enactments, Code of Discipline, awards, agreements, etc. I am happy to say

[Shri Hathi]

that the replies that I received are encouraging. In fact, from the West Bengal Government I received a reply only yesterday saying that they are following more or less the same policy as indicated by me.

So far as the Central machinery is concerned, I can say that it has not fared badly during recent years. If one goes through the figures, one would find that in the disputes settled by the Central Industrial Relations Machinery, the percentage compares not unfavourably with previous years. In 1959-60 the total number of disputes handled by this machinery was 4,437 and the number of disputes settled was 2,531, the percentage being 57. In 1960 out of 6,095 disputes handled by them 3,014 were settled. that is, nearly 63 per cent.

Now, it is also said and I know that the settling of disputes takes a long time. But, as I said, it is the implementation machinery which has to be geared up. I have got the figures with me. So far as the Central implementation machinery is concerned, in 1966, out of 1,047 cases settled by formal conciliation, 654 cases were settled in a period below one month. 263 cases or 25 per cent were settled between a period of one to two months, that is, 87 per cent of cases were settled through conciliation in a period of two months. I talk of the Central sphere; I do not talk of the States' sphere because that is not my concern. Even then, as I said, the crux of the question is whether the implementation machinery is to be geared and, if not, what could be done.

Complaints are made about, the Wage Board recommendations not being implemented and that there are delays occuring. As we know, the Wage Board is not a statutory body and there is no statutory provision for the implementation of the recommendations of the Wage Board. It is only by persuation that you can make the employers agree and that is a moral obligation which they have to fulfil. So far as the Wage Board's recommendations in respect of West Bengal are concerned, I think, 89 per cent of them have been implemented and there are only about 21 cases or so which have not been implemented. There are States which have statutory powers. Take, for example, U.P. But there the implementation is poor. In Delhi, it is nearly 90 per cent. It varies with the efficieny or the otherwise of the Implementation Machinery. But I am thinking as to whether we have a fresh look at the constution of the Wage Board, whether it should be made statutory or what could be done. I am having this matter examined.

I am also examining the matter of the delays in the Tribunals. It takes a long time. I am examining whether it could be done by adding to the number of Tribunals or by making some change in the registration.

About the payment of wages also, I am seeing whether officers who are inspectors could be given certain powers. But I do not think this is an occasion where I can deal with all these matters at great length. If this discussion had been delayed by a fortnight, I would have been able to explain the proposals which I have in mind and I would have shared my views with the hon. Members. But I may assure Mr. Gopalan that so far as this question of implementation is concerned, I am at it. I have been personaly attending to this to see that there is no delay.

So far as arbitration is concerned, I want that once the employers agree—firstly, they must be made to agree —to arbitration, then the matter ends, the award is there and the implementation should be binding. About other agreements also, wherever there are bipartite or tripartite agreements, they should be respected. I have written to the employers' organisation as well.

Then, Mr. Gopalan raised three or four pertinent points. He talked about the strike by the employees of the *Times of India* perhaps. Does he know or does he not know who had taken interest and who had intervened and how was the strike called off?

Shri A. K. Gopalan: You took interest in that; I know that. But it is not a quetaion of taking personal interest.

Shri Hathi: It was not Mr. Hathi as such; it was the Labour Minister as such. Let us not say that the Labour Ministry is sitting idle.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: There is no provision today that if the award is not implemented, you can punish the employer.

Shri Hathi: I am replying to that. I am thinking of taking some steps. Apart from the statutory provision, even with personal influence, whatever could be exerted, I have been doing it.

Shri A. K. Gopalan: It is not a question of your personal influence.

Shri Hathi: Personal influence as a Minister. Mr. Hathi as such has no locus *standi*.

The other question raised was about the oil companies. We discussed this question with all the Members of Parliament who were interested in it and we had arranged a tripartite meeting. We have appointed a commission of inquiry which will go into the details of this.

Then comes the recognition of union and the code of conduct. (*Interruptions*). I think, I have dealt with all that I could in the time at my disposal. If there is any question which I have not been able to answer, for instance, murder of Mr. Jha, the question was replied to by my collegue. (*Interruptions*). I would say that to the militant atmosphere that is going on, we have to put a stop. This murder is only a symptom. I do not know and I would not go into the details, but the militant attitude, as I said, requires a sober advice; it requires a touch, which is not touch of rejection. It is not that we have to reject and say that all their claims are useless and that we are not going to look at them. No. That is not my attitude. My attitude is that everybody who is interested in industrial peace has to see that the legitimate demands of the labour are fulfilled. At the same time, we have to take a very stern view of the militant attitude that is going on. Today it may go in the coal fields and factories, tomorrow it may go to the educational field, the day after it may go to the legislature, on the fourth day it may come to social life and on the fifth day it may come to domestic life. Where will all this lead us? Therefore, I have both the things. I do not simply condemn gheraos and say, 'no, nothing doing'. I say that the needs of the labour must be fulfilled; the social objective has to be achieved. We have to take a sympathetic view of the difficulties of the labour and try to see that they do not feel themselves isolated. Let us not simply talk of social justice and do nothing for the labour. No. That is not the position. On the other hand, if they go astray, we have to cry a halt and say that this is a danger to the democratic way of life.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, June 28, 1967/Asadha 7, 1889 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—994 (Ai) LSD—16-11-67—1000.